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THE EAST INDIAN CHRONOLOGIST

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THE EAST INDIAN CHRONOLOGIST,

Where the Historical events respecting the East India Company, are briefly arranged in succession from the date of their Charter in 1600, *to the* 4*th of June,* 1801, *with other particulars necessary to be known, as interesting to the Inhabitants of India. Collected from the various Publications now extant.*

IN TWO PARTS.

PART THE FIRST:

OCCURRENCES UNDER THE HOUSE OF STUART.

PART THE SECOND:

OCCURRENCES UNDER THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE HIRCARRAH PRESS.

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TO SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER, BART.

PRESIDENT OF THE ASIATICK SOCIETY.

SIR,

A WORK of Eloquence might with greater propriety be dedicated to you than a mere compilation, the design of which is to give a number of interesting facts in a small compass, such as men in slender circumstances can readily procure, such as people who can read, will easily comprehend, and such as will exhibit the rise and progressive History of the greatest Commercial Body in the World, to those who are not disposed to severe study; or who, if so inclined, are prevented by unremitting attention to their several avocations. This humble work, whose sole aim is utility, I dedicate to the eloquent President, who now fills the Chair of Sir WILLIAM JONES.

THE COMPILER.

Calcutta, June 4th, 1801.

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PREFACE.

THERE are certain ſtriking circumſtances in the Hiſtory of all Nations, which engage the attention more than the ordinary events in life; theſe circumſtances when put in chronological order, will form a brief and comprehenſive Hiſtory that can be ſoon learned without the painful and tedious toil of wading through innumerable volumes, which the avocations of moſt men will not permit them to do, and the purſes of few can afford to procure. Impreſſed with this opinion, I, in theſe days of our proſperity in India, have endeavoured to collect ſuch incidents as appeared to me moſt ſtriking, reſpecting the riſe and progreſs of the Honourable Eaſt India Company of England, which to minds ſolely intent on facts, will be uſeful in particularizing the periods at which they occurred. Little merit can accrue to the Compiler, the utmoſt that can be ſaid is 'that if he had executed his deſign well, he was induſtrious'.

I have divided the Compilation into two parts, *viz.* 'The Occurrences under the Houſe of STUART,' and 'The Occurrences under the Houſe of HANOVER.' Yet I am ſenſible a compilation, very intereſting, only to the ſcholar, could be formed by tracing back the events, which have occurred ſince the Eaſt India Trade was firſt carried on under David and Solomon, to the period I have commenced with. However, for the preſent, I ſhall content myſelf with having laid a foundation on which ſome more fortunate writer may raiſe this grand ſuperſtructure.

I am ſenſible the preſent compilation is very defective, yet it is better than *a total deſideratum.* The Critic will recollect my means have ever been ſlender, and that books in this country are at an exorbitant price. If I live, I will continue gradually to make every amendment in my power, and give a future edition more worthy of public notice.

PART THE FIRST.

OCCURRENCES UNDER ELIZABETH;

AND

THE HOUSE OF STUART.

JAMES THE 1ſt, A. D. 1603.

The Engliſh Company firſt ſettled their Factory at Surat. *Anderſon.*

The Dutch landed at Ceylon and went to Candy to court the friendſhip of the Emperor. The Coaſts of the Iſland were then in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe. *Collect. of old Voyages.*

The Dutch Eaſt India Company ſent out this year 12 ſhips which miſcarried in attempting Mozambique and Goa, yet they took ſeveral Portugueſe ſhips and drove the Portugueſe from Amboyna and Tidore on the Moluccos. *Anderſon.*

1604.

This year under Captain (afterwards Sir) Henry Middleton, the Engliſh Company ſent out their ſecond fleet. The *Suſan* was loſt on her return, but the other three in 1606 arrived ſafe with a valuable cargo of ſpices. *Collect. of old Voyages.*

Henry the 4th of France erected a Company which was only nominal during his reign. *Gen. Hiſt.*

Sir Edward Michelburne ſailed to Bantam with two ſhips, but not on the Company's account. *Purchas's Pilgrims.*

1605.

This year the Portugueſe and Spaniards were diſlodged by the Dutch from the Molucco Iſles, who then aſſumed the Sovereignty of them. *Anderſon.*

Tueſday 12th of Oct. The Emperor Mahommed Akbar died at Agra. *Fraſer.*

22d Dec. Sultan Selim, eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed Emperor, aſcended the throne at Agra aſſuming the titles of Abulmozuffer Noureddeen Mahommed Jehangir or the Father of Victory, the Light of Religion, Mahommed, Conqueror of the World. *Gladwin.*

1606.

Arjun, the high Prieſt of the Seiks died. He was the fourth ſucceſſor to Nannock, the founder of the Seik nation. Arjun was the writer of the ſacred *Grunt* and the ſon of Ramdaſs, his predeceſſor in the Prieſthood, and the great Pontiff who founded Ramdaſspore and the ſacred reſervoir of Amrutſir, and who was ſo poliſhed as to give the Hiſtory of his predeceſſors together with Commentaries of his own. *Forſter's Sketch of the Seiks.*

This year, under John Knight, another unſucceſsful attempt was made to diſcover a North Weſt paſſage, which the Engliſh Eaſt India Company joined in ſupporting. *Anderſon.*

1607.

James the 1ſt, granted a Charter of licence for ſeven years to Richard Penkevell and his Colleagues "For the ſole diſcovery of a paſſage to China, Cathay, the Moluccos and other parts of the Eaſt Indies by the North, North Eaſt and North Weſt." *Rymer's Fœdera.*

This year, under Captain William Keeling, the Engliſh Company ſent out their third fleet, conſiſting of three ſhips and about 310 men, to Bantam and Banda. *Collect. of Voyages.*

1608.

This year, under Captain Alexander Sharpey, the Engliſh Company ſent out two large ſhips, which is reckoned the Company's fourth voyage. Theſe ſhips parted at the Cape and made two diſtinct voyages, and we have two diſtinct relations of them. *Collect. of Voyages.*

1609.

This year, Captain Hudſon made his third attempt at a diſcovery of a North Weſt Paſſage, from which he returned unſucceſsful. *Anderſon.*

This, and the three ſucceeding years, Captain Poole was engaged in a ſimilar attempt and ſailed as far as 78 degrees 43 minutes. *Anderſon.*

April. Under Captain David Middleton, the Engliſh Company ſent one ſhip firſt to Bantam and thence to Java and Banda, but the Dutch refuſed admittance to traffic. This ſhip returned laden with a Cargo of Mace and Nutmegs from the Iſle of Puloway, where the Engliſh left Factors for future Trade. This is termed the Company's fifth voyage. *Collect. of Voyages.*

Ambaſſadors are ſaid to have come from Japan to Holland to conclude a commercial treaty with the Dutch Eaſt India Company. *Voltaire.*

1610.

May the 31ſt. King James granted the Company a renewal of their Charter, although the late Queen's Charter for excluſive trade was not to expire until 1615. The New Charter ſet forth "The Profit and Honour which this Trade brought to the nation, whereby His Majeſty was induced now to render this Company perpetual with the uſual power of making By-laws—of having a Common Seal and the other powers in the former Charter." This ſo much encouraged the Company that they built the largeſt merchant ſhip England ever had before, being 1100 tons burden and named it THE TRADES INCREASE. *Anderſon.*

The Trades Increaſe with three other veſſels were this year ſent to the Red Sea and Surat, under Sir Henry Middleton. This makes the Company's ſixth voyage. *Collect. of Voyages.*

Captain Hudſon now made another attempt at a diſcovery of a N. E. paſſage and went 100 leagues farther than any had done before. This voyage proved unfortunate to him as his crew mutinied and moſt cruelly turned him and eight of his men into an open boat and they were never heard of more. *Anderſon.*

1611.

The Dutch Eaſt India Company ſent Ambaſſadors in a ſolemn Embaſſy to the Emperor of Japan, in the city of Macao. They are favourably received and gain advantageous terms of Commerce in oppoſition to the Spaniſh and Portugueſe Agents there. *Anderſon.*

Henry Prince of Wales ſent out Sir Thomas Button to diſcover a North Eaſt Paſſage. To the South and Weſt of that Bay, which bears his name, he diſcovered a great Continent which he called New North Wales and New South Wales. *Anderſon.*

The Engliſh Company ſent Captain Anthony Hippon on their 7th voyage, in a veſſel named *The Globe* to Coromandal, Bantam, and Siam.

Collect. of Voyages.

April 18th. Captain John Saris ſet out on the Company's 8th voyage to the Red Sea, the Molucco's and Japan. *Collect. of Voyages.*

Their 9th voyage was undertaken this year, but I find no account of it.

H.

Two ſhips ſent on the Engliſh Company's 10th voyage, defeated four Portugueſe Galleons and 26 Frigates from Goa, which were ſent in purſuit of them, to the great joy of the Natives of Surat, who hated the tyrannical Portugueſe. The Portugueſe had in harbour there 240 ſail of Merchantmen in one fleet bound only to Cambaya. *Anderſon.*

1612.

John Hall and William Baffin in vain explored a North Eaſt paſſage, but went as high in Hudſon's Bay as 65 degrees 20 minutes. *Anderſon.*

A Dutchman in favour with the King of Candy obtained a favourable treaty for his countrymen. The King thereby engaged to deliver annually to the Dutch Company all the Cinnamon of the Iſland, to exempt them from ſundry taxes—to allow free commerce thither to no other European nation without their leave—to diſpoſe of all his precious ſtones to them alone and laſtly to allow them half the cuſtoms of the Iſland. *Baldæus.*

Yet the conteſt of the Dutch for ſecuring their conqueſts in the Molucco Spice Iſlands, prevented their being able at this time to improve the treaty with the King of Ceylon, ſo far as to drive the Portugueſe from the Iſland, as the latter were guarded againſt the encroachments made by the Dutch, as well as againſt the King of Ceylon, with whom they now had violent quarrels. *Anderſon.*

This year Sir Robert Shirley, who had reſided in the Court of Perſia ten years, and been preferred to the Poſt of General of the Artillery there, and had married a Princeſs of the Royal Family of Perſia, arrived at the Court of England as Ambaſſador from the Sophy of Perſia, and brought with him an offer to our Merchants of a free trade to Perſia, upon very advantageous terms. ~~The Princeſs, the Ambaſſador's wife, came over with him and was brought to bed of a child to which Queen Anne ſtood as Godmother, and Prince Henry as Godfather.~~ *Salmon.*

The Engliſh Company ſent to India one ſhip carrying back Sir Robert Shirley ſent by King James as his Ambaſſador to Perſia, and with him Sir Thomas Powell, who obtained of the Perſian Court certain privileges for the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. The ſhip returned home with a lading of Pepper from Sumatra and Bantam, in 1614. This is reckoned the Company's 12th voyage. *Anderſon.*

The Danes about this time eſtabliſhed an Eaſt India Company at Copenhagen, and began to reſort to India. *Univerſal Hiſt.*

Until now the Engliſh Eaſt India trade was carried on by ſundry ſeparate ſtocks, making particular running voyages, but in this year they united all into one general joint ſtock. *Anderſon.*

1613.

On the part of the Engliſh, Captain Saris arrived at Japan, was well received at the Court of Macao, and ſettled a Factory at the port of Firando, which afterwards fell in conſequence of the intrigues of the Dutch. *Saris's Journal.*

On the return of Capt. Saris in 1614 his voyage was reckoned the firſt on the Joint Stock Account of the Engliſh Company. *Anderſon.*

1614.

The Engliſh Company's ſecond voyage on the Joint Stock Account was, with four ſhips, performed this year, with which they defeated the Portugueſe fleet in India, by which they were attacked. At Surat they laded with Indigo and Cambaya Cloths, and at Bantam with Mace and Silks. They returned in 1617. *Anderſon.*

Sir Thomas Roe was ſent as Ambaſſador by King James to the Emperor Jehangir. He was alſo the Company's Ambaſſador being ſent at their requeſt and expence. *Roe's Embaſſy.*

Notwithſtanding the encroaches of other Nations, it appears the Portugueſe had ſtill large ſettlements in Aſia, but from henceforward that Power there rapidly declined, which had the glory of pointing out the limits of the world to the reſt of mankind. *All Hiſt. concurring.*

1615.

This year the French Company took poſſeſſion of Madagaſcar, which was ſoon abandoned, not anſwering expectation, in conſequence of which that Company and Trade ſunk together. *Gen. Hiſt.*

In the end of the autumn of this year Sir Thomas Roe the Engliſh Ambaſſador to the Court of Agra, arrived at Brampore and was graciouſly received by Sultan Purvez, the Governor of Kandeiſh, who granted a firman for permiſſion to ſettle an Engliſh factory at Brampore. The Ambaſſador ſoon after arrived at Ajmere, where the Emperor Jehangir held his Court. He was favourably received by that Monarch, at whoſe interceſſion, he obtained from the Sultan Kurrum, as Lord of Surat, a firman to eſtabliſh the Factory the Engliſh had there, and to remove certain grievances which they had long laboured under. The firman granted was cautiouſly worded and circumſcribed. *Roe's Embaſſy.*

1616.

A North Weſt paſſage again ſought after, by William Baffin. He went as far Northward as the 78th degree of latitude and then returned unſucceſsful. *Aſtley's Collection.*

James Le Maire, a merchant of Amſterdam, joined by William Cornelitz Schouſten, a merchant of Hoorne, fitted out two ſhips, one of which was burnt. Schouſten, who conducted the enterprize, proceeded on diſcoveries, and paſſing ſouth of the Magellanic Streights, found a new and eaſy Streight, which he named after his partner Le Maire. Through this Streight he ſailed into the South Sea, having doubled the Cape, (which he named after his town of Hoorne) on the Iſland of Terra del Fuego, in 57 d. 48 m. South latitude. Thence croſſing the great Southern Ocean, he came to Jacatra, ſince named Batavia, where, notwithſtanding this new and great diſcovery the ſhip-

and Goods were seized by the President of the Dutch East India Company, and he and his crew were sent home in one of the Company's ships. *Anderson.*

The fifth Joint Stock voyage of the English Company took place this year. Five ships were sent out, viz. one of 1000 tons, one of 900, one of 800, one of 400 and one of 150. They were afterwards joined by six more ships under Sir Thomas Dale at Bantam, where animosities were commenced between the Dutch and English, which terminated by an account of the two Companies having made a mutual agreement at home. In this voyage one of our ships sailed to Macho in the Red Sea, and settled a factory there with the consent of the Turkish Governor. *Anderson.*

Sultan Suja born, the third son of the Emperor Shah Jehan. This Prince was remarkable for his uncommon and extraordinary misfortunes in Arracan, after being driven from Bengal 1660, where he had been long and repeatedly Governor and the favourite of the people. *Dow.*

Animosities broke out again between the English and Dutch at Bantam. The Dutch took two English Ships at Polaway, and demanded the Isle of Polaroon as the condition of restoring them. *Universal Hist.*

1617.

The Danes settled at Tranquebar on the Coast of Coromandel. *Raynal.*

King James grants letters patent to the Company to export to India all such foreign coin and bullion as they should first import from beyond the Sea, if the same in any one year did not exceed the sum of 100,000 £. *Folio State Papers.*

1618.

The English Company sent out six Ships under command of Sir Thomas Dale, to whom King James granted a special Commission with extraordinary powers. *Anderson*

The Dutch East India Company built Batavia in spite of the opposition from the King of the country, and the English who came to attack their new settlement. *Voltaire.*

Octr. 22d Aurungzebe born, the Son of the Prince Shah Jehan and the Sultana Kudsia. *Fraser. Dow.*

The Dutch took four English India Ships this year. *Anderson.*

1619.

The English East India Company unite with the English Russia Company, to carry on the Whale Fishery to Spitzbergen. *Anderson.*

A solemn pacification between the English and Dutch East India Companies, for twenty years to come, was now ratified by King James.—The purport of which was that the Molucco Islands, Amboyna, and Banda, should belong in common to the two Nations: that the English should have one third, and the Dutch two thirds, of the produce, at a fixed price: that each in proportion to their interest, should contribute to the defence of those Islands; that a council composed of skilful men of both parties, should regulate the affairs of commerce at Batavia: that the agreement be guaranteed by the respective Sovereigns should last twenty years, and that if any difference should arise during this interval, that could not be settled by the two Companies, they should be determined by the King and States General. This extraordinary Political Convention had the fate it deserved. *Raynal.*

The French this year sent three Ships from St. Malo to trade to the East Indies. *Thevenot.*

The King of Acheen receives letters and presents from the King of France. *Voltaire.*

The great roads of the Mogul Empire ordered to be improved by the Emperor Jehangir, and wells dug, and sheds erected, at the distance of every cos. *Dow.*

1620.

Fort St. George founded this year by William Langhorne. *Voltaire.*

The Danes with five Ships and two men of War, make an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement on the Island of Ceylon. *Voltaire.*

Four of the English East India Ships outward bound, made a solemn publication in Saldana Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, of the possession of the Adjacent Country, for King James, and erected a Mount in token of it. They thence sailed to India, where they fought successfully with the Portuguese Fleet, and took several prizes. They found themselves likewise obliged to master some of the Mogul's own Ships, called Junks, and also some of the Soubahdar of the Deckan's, by which the English had been used ill. They returned home in 1622. *Anderson.*

Although it does not strictly correspond with the title which this work assumes to record the names of men who have never acted in India nor had any concern with the East India Companies of any Nation, yet at this period so auspicious to Oriental Learning, I hope it will not be deemed altogether inappropriate to enumerate the names of persons famous for their acquisitions in the Literature of the Asiaticks. On this presumption I place here the name of James Bonaventura Hepburn, who died at Venice, this or the beginning of the succeeding year. His portrait is said to be placed in the Vatican.

East Lothian in Scotland had the honour of giving birth to this wonderful man. We are given to understand from the "Vaga Aurea Septuaginta Duobus "Encomiis Culata" a curious engraving dedicated to Paul the fifth, that he was acquainted with the following Alphabets. The Babylonish, Hyeroglyphic, Apollonic, Ægyptian, Cuthean, Virgilian, Etruscan, Saracenical, Assyrian, Armenian, Syro-Armenian, Illyrian, Sabæan, Ethiopian, Pœnician, French, German, Gothic, Getic, Scythian, Messagetic, Mercurial-Ægyptiac, Isiac-Ægyptiac, Greek, Ionic, Æolic, Attic, Doric, Latino-Greek, Coptic, Jacobitic, Servian, Irish, Scottish, Syraic, Maronite, Chaldaic, Palestine, Canaanean, Persian, African, Arabic, Judean, Turkish, Rabbinical, Galilean, Spanish-Rabbinical, Hebræo-Arabic, Syro-Hebraic, Mystical, Seraphic, Supercelestial, Angelical, Enochean, Punic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Mosaic, Judæa-Samaritan, Idumean, Halorabbinic, Brachman, Adamean, Solomonic, and Noachic.

Lattice's Biog. Letters.

Mr. Lattice's account coincides with the commendation bestowed on Hepburn by Dr. Mackenzie, Vincentius Blancus,

a noble Venetian and the learned Cannoniſt Gaffarel. It is aſſerted he was ſufficiently ſkilled in all theſe languages. He publiſhed ſeveral curious pieces at Rome.

I am loſt in aſtoniſhment to conceive where this Author found theſe languages. But at the mere idea of one fourth of ſuch wonderful acquirements I ſhrink at my own ignorance and inſignificance. Nor can I refrain from quoting the following paſſage from the Voyages of Sir James Lancaſter, to ſhew my reader, that numerous as the foregoing liſt is, another language can be added.

"He ſpoke to them (the Hottentots) in the Cattle's "language, which was never changed at the confuſion "of Babel, uſing *Mouth* for Kine and *Baa* for Sheep, "which Lingua the people underſtood without any "Interpreter."

1621.

The Engliſh completely expelled from the Banda Iſles, by the Dutch. *Raynal.*

1622.

King James grants a Commiſſion for a ſpecial voyage to India, to Sir William Heydon and Charles Glemham, Eſq. *Anderſon.*

The Engliſh Eaſt India Company aſſiſt Shah Abbas the King of Perſia in expelling the Portugueſe from the Iſle of Ormus, which is taken after a conteſt of two months. The Perſian Monarch now makes Gombroon (Bender-abaſi) the centre of an extenſive Indian commerce, and grants the Engliſh a perpetual exemption from all impoſts, and a portion of the product of the Cuſtoms, upon conditions of their keeping two Men of War in the Gulph. *Portugueſe Aſia, and Raynal.*

At the cloſe of this year the Engliſh at Amboyna were cruelly maſſacred by the Dutch, who are now ſole maſters of all the Spice Iſlands. *Gen. Hiſt.*

1623.

King James empowers the Preſident and Council's in India, or their Councils of Defence there, to puniſh all capital or other crimes committed on land in India, either by Martial or Common Law, as the ſeveral caſes may require, ſo as every criminal be tried by a Jury of twelve Men. *Anderſon.*

The States General grant a farther term of 21 years to the Dutch Eaſt India Company. Their firſt excluſive term expired in March. *Anderſon.*

The South Weſt Paſſage diſcovered in 1616 by Schouten, was now ſhortened by the diſcovery of a way through the Streights of Naſſau, to the North Weſt of Le Maire's Streight. *Collect. of Voyages.*

1624.

The Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England, extorts 10,000*l.* from the Eaſt India Company, for permiſſion for four Ships and two Pinnaces, to ſail to India. *Anderſon.*

Thomas Erpenius, Profeſſor of Oriental Languages at Leyden, to whom we are indebted for the excellent and beautiful Arabian Grammar, died this year. *Gordon.*

The Hollanders having determined to abandon the Piſcadore Iſles were this year invited to fix at Formoſa and had aſſurances given them that the China Merchants would be allowed full liberty to trade with them. *Raynal.*

1625.

March 27th. James the 1ſt died at Theobalds, in the 59th year of his age and the 23d of his Reign over England. *Hiſt. of England.*

FIRST

CHARLES THE 1ſt, A. D. 1625.

King Charles made a grant of one of his Pinnaces to his High Admiral the Duke of Buckingham. "In "conſideration of that Duke's undertaking to adven-"ture for a diſcovery of the North Weſt paſſage to "China." *Rymer's Fœdera.*

The Dutch about this time firſt ſettled in Bengal. *Orme.*

1626.

This year the famous Sir Thomas Herbert, failed with ſix Ships for the Eaſt Indies, of which and of Perſia, Japan, and the Moluccas, he gives a moſt judicious account for the time he lived in. At Caſbin in Perſia, Sir Robert Shirley and Sir Dudmore Cotton, the two Engliſh Ambaſſadors, with whom he had travelled, both died, and he returned home over land through Perſia. *Anderſon.*

1627.

King Charles grants a Commiſſion to Captain Hall, to command four Ships and a Pinnace for the next year's voyage to India, under the direction of the Eaſt India Company, and earneſtly prohibits all his other ſubjects from trading thither under the penalty of forfeiture. *Anderſon.*

The Company permitted by King Charles to export 30,000*l.* in foreign gold in lieu of ſilver, in conſequence of the prohibition of Commerce with Spain which diſabled them from procuring the quantity of ſilver they yearly want. *Anderſon.*

The Dutch drove the Portugueſe and Spaniards from the Moluccas. *Raynal.*

October 27th. The Emperor Jehangir died half way on the road from Caſhmire. *Fraſer.*

Nuyt's land in New Holland, diſcovered by the Dutch. *Truſler.*

Guſtavus Adolphus, iſſued letters patent inviting his Swedes to form an Eaſt India Company, but the ſcheme proved abortive in conſequence of preſent War and his demiſe in the Battle of Lutzen in 1632. *Hiſt. of Sweden.*

1628.

Feb. 1ſt. Shah Jehan mounted the Mogul Throne. *Fraſer.*

This year the Engliſh Company petitioned the Houſe of Commons after having exiſted twenty eight years by Charters from Queen Elizabeth, King James and King Charles requeſting "That if their trade be unpro-"fitable to the kingdom, it may be ſuppreſſed, and if "otherwiſe that it may be ſupported and counte-"nanced by ſome public declaration for the ſatis-"faction of all his Majeſty's Subjects." But the King

diſſolved the Parliament and their petition was not taken into conſideration.

Their petition, with various other things, ſtates, "That the Company then made thirty Barrels of Gun Powder at their own Powder Mills, of the Salt Petre they imported from India."

1629.

January. Shah Abbas died after a reign of fifty years over Choraſſan, and above forty two over all Perſia. *Dow.*

He is ſucceeded by Sefi. *Gladwin.*

1630.

The King of Materan or Java, in vain attacks Batavia by Sea and Land, and the Dutch from henceforward enjoy proſperity there. *Account of Batavia.*

1631.

The Eaſt India Company now firſt imported Callicoes in England. There was none printed there until 1676. *Truſler.*

King Charles iſſued a proclamation "For reſtraining the exceſs of private or clandeſtine Trade carried on to and from the Eaſt Indies by the Officers and Sailors in the Company's own ſhips."

A liſt of Goods allowed to be exported to India at this time.

Perpetuana's and Drapery, Pewter, Saffron, Woollen Stockings and Garters, Ribband-roſes eged with Gold Lace, Beaver Hats with Gold and Silver Bands, Felt Hats, Strong Waters, Knives, paniſh Leather Shoes, Iron and Looking Glaſſes.

A liſt of Goods allowed to be imported from India at this time.

Long Pepper, White Pepper, White Powder Sugar preſerved, Nutmegs and Ginger preſerved, Mirabolans, Bezoar Stones, Drugs of all ſorts, Agate Heads, Blood Stones, Muſk, aloes Socatrina, Ambergris, Carpets of Perſia and of anbaya, Quilts of Sattin, Taffaty, Painted Callicoes, Benjamin, Damaſk, Sattins and Taffaties of China, Quilts of China embroidered with Gold, Quilts of Pitania embroidered with Silk, Galls, Worm Seeds, Sugar Candy, China Diſhes and Puſlanes (i. e. Porcellane) *of all ſorts.* *Anderſon.*

This year two ineffectual attempts were made to diſcover a North Weſt paſſage. One under Captain Luke Fox, and the other under Captain Thomas James. *Anderſon.*

1632.

King Charles licences the Eaſt India Company, to export 40,000*£*. in foreign Gold Bullion to Perſia and India, in lieu of ſo much of the 100,000*£*. which by King James's Charter, they were impowered annually to export thither in foreign ſilver Bullion. *Anderſon.*

1633.

Caſſim Khan, Soubahdar of Bengal, ſent letters to Court complaining of a parcel of European Idolaters called Portugueſe, who had been permitted to eſtabliſh themſelves at Hoogly, and now had fortified themſelves and interrupted the Government. The Emperor wrote back, "Expel theſe Idolaters from my dominions." Caſſim in conſequence of the Imperial Orders attacked Michael Rodrigues, the Governor of Hoogley, and took his Fort after a brave defence. Three thouſand ſouls fell into the hands of the Conqueror, who ſpared their lives, but broke their religious images which were offenſive. Theſe are the firſt hoſtilities againſt Europeans, recorded in the Hiſtory of the Eaſt. *Dow.*

1635.

This year the Dutch Company invaded the Iſland of Formoſa, and expelled the Portugueſe from thence. *Voltaire. Truſler.*

1637.

King Charles ſet up a New Company who were to trade to China and Japan, and to ſuch places as the Old Company did not. This was in prejudice of the Old Company's Charter. Sir William Courten, one of the principal of the New Company, made a ſmall Settlement at Madagaſcar, which was ſoon ruined by the influence of the Old Company. The King in his Grant to the New Company, highly encourages them to attempt the diſcovery of a North Weſt Paſſage. *Anderſon.*

The Dutch took a Spaniſh Ship off the Cape of Good Hope, bound from Japan to Liſbon, which contained letters from Moro the Portugueſe Conſul, ſhewing the plan of a conſpiracy of the Chriſtians againſt the Emperor; the Dutch ſent the letters to the Court of Japan, on which the Emperor in an aſſembly of his Grandees, enacted the famous edict that no Japaneſe ſhould ſtir out of the Kingdom under penalty of death, nor no ſtranger be admitted. Moro owned his hand writing, and was publickly burnt; all native Chriſtians to be impriſoned, and a reward of 1000 crowns for the diſcovery of a Chriſtian Prieſt. All Spaniards and Portugueſe, and the Dutch themſelves who had made the diſcovery, were expelled from Japan. *Voltaire.*

The Dutch at length were permitted to ſettle at Deſima, on a point of a rock in a ſmall iſland or peninſula, being ſeparated from the City of Nangaſaki only by a river or well which excludes them from all communication with the City. Even theſe hard conditions were only granted upon their renouncing all marks of Chriſtianity, trampling on the Croſs, and ſwearing they were not of the ſame religion as the Portugueſe. *Thevenot.*

1638.

In conſequence of the precautions at Japan, the Chriſtians retired into the caſtle of Sima-bara, on the coaſt of Arima, in the iſland of Ximo and province of Figen, with a firm reſolution to make an obſtinate ſtand, on the 12th of April the caſtle was taken, and all the beſieged put to death by the Imperial troops of Japan. *Life of Xavier.*

Rajahmahal, the Capital of Bengal, deſtroyed by fire. The whole City was burnt to the ground and never ſince recovered from the diſaſter. *Dow.*

Sultan Sujah, third Son of the Emperor Shah Jehan, ſent now to Bengal as Lord of the Province. He and his family with difficulty eſcaped from the conflagration of Rajahmahal. *Dow. Orme.*

Shah Jehan, took Kandahar from the Perſians. *Voltaire.*

The Engliſh Company having repreſented to King Charles, the great ſcarcity of Spaniſh ſilver, whereby they were diſabled from ſupplying themſelves with a ſufficient quantity for their occaſions, in their intended voyage to Perſia and India with three Ships. He li-

cences them to export 2,500 l. in foreign gold, or if that cannot be done, in English gold. Any Law to the contrary notwithstanding. *Anderson.*

1640

The Engliſh ſettled at Bengal. In the year 1636 a Surgeon named Boughton, was ſent from Surat to Agra, to attend a daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehan, whom he cured; beſides other favours, he received permiſſion to trade, and a patent which exempted him from cuſtoms throughout the Mogul dominions. He proceeded to Bengal intending to purchaſe goods and carry them by Sea to Surat. Here Boughton again ſucceſsfully applied his medical abilities, and cured a favourite Lady of the Soubahdar's, in conſequence of which he received an ample ſtipend, and a confirmation of the privileges which he had received at the Court of Agra. Boughton wrote to Surat acquainting the Governor with his influence, and that the Engliſh would be permitted to ſettle in Bengal. In conſequence of this two Ships were ſent from England, and the agents of the Company were introduced by Mr. Boughton to the preſence; they were graciouſly received, and now firſt formed a Settlement at the Port of Hoogly. *Orme.*

The Dutch after ſix month's ſiege, became maſters of Malacca then poſſeſſed by the Portugueſe *Anderſon.*

The Jeſuits attempt to eſtabliſh Chriſtianity in China. *Truſler.*

King Charles bought up all the Company's Pepper upon credit, and ſold it again for ready money, as he was preparing for a war with the Scots, and would not condeſcend to apply to Parliament. *Anderſon.*

1642.

Saffi died to the great joy of his Subjects. *Dow.*

Abbas the ſecond, aſcends the Perſian Throne. *Gladwin*

France under the auſpices of the famous Richlieu, attempts a third time to eſtabliſh an Eaſt India Company, but in vain. *All Hiſt. Concurring.*

The Dutch make diſcoveries in Terra Auſtralis incognita, that is toward the South Pole. *Harris.*

Lewis de Dieu, Miniſter of Leyden, and Profeſſor in the Walloon College in that City, died this year. He was a great Orientaliſt, publiſhed a commentary on the four Goſpels, and notes on the Acts of the Apoſtles, and the Apocalypſe of St. John, which he printed in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin verſion of his own and ſeveral other learned works, among which his Perſian Rudiments is deſervedly celebrated. *Gilchriſt.*

1643.

The Dutch Company's excluſive Privileges expiring was renewed for twenty ſeven years longer, in conſideration of their paying the ſum of 1,600,000 Guilders for the benefit of the Public. *Anderſon.*

The paſſage by the South Weſt found out by Schouten in 1616, and ſhortened by the diſcovery of the Streights of Naſſau in 1623, is now farther ſhortened by the diſcovery of Brower's Streight.

Collect. of Voyages.

1644.

China conquered by the Eaſtern Tartars when the Emperor and his family kill themſelves.

Truſler. Guthrie.

1645.

This year died in her palace at Lahore, Mheer ul Niſſa or The Sun of Women, which name was afterward changed to Nour Mahal or The Light of the Seraglio and finally to Nour Jehan or The Light of the World, ſhe was the favourite Sultana of Jehangir, the moſt beautiful and accompliſhed woman of her age, and had no equal among her ſex for muſic, dancing, poetry, and painting. *Dow and others.*

It was in honour of this all accompliſhed Princeſs coins were ſtruck with the following inſcription.

At the command of the Emperor Jehangir the coin has obtained an hundred ornaments from the name of Nourjehan Padſhaw Begum. *Gladwin.*

1647.

This year the Engliſh Company's affairs were in an unfavourable ſtate. They were oppreſſed and diſcouraged by the factions in England, and India in that country was totally forgotten.

Anderſon, Raynal, and all Hiſt. concurring.

1648.

The repairs of the City of Delhi finiſhed. Seven hundred and fifty thouſand pounds had been laid out on the Imperial Palace in which Shah Jehan mounted the Throne of his Anceſtors, 1ſt of April. Abdul Hamid Lahori, a diſciple of the great Ben Mobaruck Abul Fazl, preſented on this occaſion to the Emperor a Hiſtory of the firſt ten years of his reign and received a princely preſent. *Dow.*

1649.

January 30. Death of Charles the 1ſt in the 49th year of his Age and 24th of his Reign.

Hiſt. of England.

CHARLES THE 2d.

INCLUDING THE PROTECTORATE OF CROMWELL.

1650.

The Mahommedans intirely reduce the Carnatic.

Chronicle of Remarkable Events.

The Perſians under Abbas the 2d, take Kandahar from the Moguls. *Voltaire.*

Fifty-two thouſand weight of Aloe wood, of an excellent quality, ſent to France from Madagaſcar, where ſhe had formed a ſettlement and built on the South part of the Iſland Fort Dauphin, which proving unhealthy and not anſwering the charges of retaining, was in the courſe of time abandoned.

Poſſeſſion was taken of Madagaſcar in the name of the French King about 1642-3 by one Pronis, who held the government until he was recalled for miſconduct, and ſuperceded by Director General Flacourt, who arrived at Fort Dauphin in December 1648.—Flacourt has given a very minute account of the Iſland,

which he printed at Paris, with Figures designed and engraved by himself.

Flacourt's Hist. of Madagascar.

1651.

The celebrated Fort of Sattarah taken from the Sovereign of Bejapoor by Sevagee. *Orme's Fragments.*

1653.

Cromwell dissolves the Parliament, and shortly after is acknowledged "Lord Protector &c." *Hist. of England.*

The Danes attempt a North East Passage without success. *Anderson.*

This year the Dutch first settled at the Cape of Good Hope, which they took from the Portuguese. *Voltaire and others.*

Yet some say they settled there in 1651, and others again in 1653. I have followed Voltaire.

The India Trade laid open by the Lord Protector for four years, viz. during 1653-4-5-6. *Hist. of E. I. C. by a Proprietor.*

1654.

The English E. I. Company now exhibited at large all their claims for damages sustained in India by the Dutch Company from the year 1611 to the year 1652, amounting to so vast a sum as 2,695,990£. 15s. principal Sterling money and the interest, (say they) if computed to this time, will amount to a far greater sum, even Exclusive of Poleroon and Lantore.

The Dutch Company make a counterdemand of 1,918,611£. 3s 6d. The two Companies submitted to Arbitrators, who decreed,

The Dutch to restore Poleroon to the English.

To pay the English Company 85,000£. Sterling in London.

To give the Representatives of the sufferers at Amboyna 3625£. *Anderson.*

1655.

The Merchants of Amsterdam had advice that the Lord Protector will dissolve the English East India Company at London, and declare the Navigation and Commerce free and open to the Indies. Which doth cause great jealousy at Amsterdam as a thing that will very much prejudice the East India Company of Holland. *Anderson.*

~~1655.~~

The City of Calicut taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch. *Anderson.*

~~The Bantamese in vain attack Batavia.~~ *Account of Batavia.*

~~Fort Dauphin in Madagascar burnt.~~ *The Abbe Rochon.*

1656.

Columbo the Portuguese Capital in Ceylon taken by the Dutch. *Raynal.*

1657.

The English exclusive East India Company, re established by the Lord Protector and success from henceforward attends them in Arabia, Persia, Hindostan and China. *Gen. Hist.*

1658.

The Dutch take Manaar, (an island on the west of Ceylon) from the Portuguese. *Anderson.*

By the united forces of the Dutch and Ceylonese after a long, bloody and obstinate war, the Portuguese are completely expelled from Ceylon. *Raynal.*

Negapatam taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch. *Raynal.*

July the 20th, Aurungzebe entered the Cattle of Agra, imprisoned his father Shah Jehan, took the throne, and was proclaimed Emperor *Fraser.*

Sept. 8d. The Lord Protector died and a dreadful storm arose which appeared to threaten the wreck of Nature. *Hist. of England.*

1659.

May The Emperor Aurungzebe proclaimed a second time, being aged above 40 Solar years and six months. He now directs the commencement of his Reign to be dated from this day 13th of May, 1659, or first of Ramazan, 1069. *Fraser.*

September. Sultan Dera Shekoh, was brought in triumph, a prisoner to Delhi, and murdered by order of his younger brother, the Emperor Aurungzebe. *Fraser. Dow.*

1660.

Surat built. *Trusler.*

The Dutch attempt the conquest of Goa, are unsuccessful, but they blockade the bar of that City, for twelve years. *Anderson.*

~~A China Company erected in France.~~ *Hist. of France.*

~~May 29th, Charles the 2d made a triumphant entry into London.~~ *Hist. of England.*

THE RESTORATION.

A great dispute arose between the two Houses of Parliament in consequence of Thomas Skinner, a Merchant who had fitted out a ship for India where he arrived in 1658, some short time after the Company received their new Charter from the Lord Protector. (*see A. D.* 1657) The Company's Agents seized on his ship and Merchandise and on his Wife and Island of Barella which he had bought of the King of Jamby. The Agents even denied him a passage home, and he was obliged to journey over land from India to Europe. Skinner made lamentable complaints to the King. The Lords (after various alterations) finally gave Skinner 5000£. damages against the Company. This inflamed the House of Commons, who sent poor Skinner a prisoner to the Tower The dispute of the two Houses terminated (*see A. D.* 1669) But it does not appear Skinner ever had any redress at all. *Anderson.*

1661.

King Charles grants a new exclusive Charter to the English East India Company. *Folio State Papers.*

So vast were the Profits of the Dutch East India Company that they this year divided forty per cent. to the Proprietors of their Capital Stock. *Anderson.*

The Portuguese now possess no place of consequence but Goa and Diu, the Dutch having expelled them from their Ports on the Coast of Malabar. *Gen. Hist.*

Dr. Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester died this year. He was the celebrated Editor of the Polyglot. This Bible which is beautifully printed in 6 volumes folio, is in the Hebrew, Greek, Vulgate, Latin, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, and Persian languages. *Granger.*

The Chinese under their new Tartar Sovereign drive the Dutch from the Island of Formosa. *Guthrie.*

1662.

Bombay given by the Court of Lisbon to Charles the 2d in part of his Queen's Dowry. *Hist. of Eng.*

The Generals of the King of Golconda master St. Thomas. *Raynal.*

1663.

Fort Dauphin in Madagascar rebuilt. *The Abbe Rochon.*

1664.

Colbert, the great and able Prime Minister of France, erects a new exclusive East India Company for fifty years, on the ruins of the China Company erected in 1660, and which ere this had proved unsuccessful. *Hist. of France.*

April 27th. Both Houses of Parliament having resolved that the Dutch by invading the Rights of the English in India, Africa and elsewhere, were the greatest obstruction to our foreign trade, addressed Charles the 2d to take some speedy and effectual course, of redress the end assuring him that they would with their lives and fortunes assist his Majesty against all opponents whatsoever. *Salmon*

Polerone taken from the English by one Dutch ship sent from Batavia. *Anderson.*

This Island produces the finest Nutmegs and Mace of all the Molucco Isles.

Surat pillaged by Savagee who carried off from thence about 1,200,000 £. but the English and Dutch escaped the public calamity as their Factories were fortified and their most valuable effects lodged in the Castle out the enemy's reach. *Raynal.*

1665.

The Dutch East India Company's privileges were renewed for forty years. *Anderson.*

January Sunday, 1st. The Emperor Shah Jehan died in confinement in the Castle of Agra. *Fraser.*

1666

Shah Abbas the 2d died and Solimen succeeds the Persian throne. *Pere Gindrin.*

Tea first imported from Holland into England by the Lords Arlington and Ossery: it then sold for 60s. per lb. and since then it has become universal. *Raynal. Trusler.*

1667

The Treaties of Peace are respecting to Commercial bodies, and from hence it is evident that the concerns of the East-India Company were not taken into the consideration of the Treaty of Breda. *Public.*

Pulo-roon ceded to the Dutch by the Treaty of Breda *Anderson.*

The Marquis Montdevergue arrived at Fort Dauphin in a thirty gun ship of war, and was followed by a fleet of nine sail, bearing two Directors of the Indies, an Attorney-General, four companies of Infantry, ten chiefs of Colonies, eight merchants, and thirty-two women. He was proclaimed Admiral and Governor General of the French Colonies in the East. On the return of this Officer to France, he found a commissary at Port Louis, who had orders to make him give an account of his Administration. By the superior influence of envious and malicious adversaries, he was accused of misdemeanours, and although the public voice was in his favour, he was thrown into confinement; and that brave, able, faithful, and distinguished Officer, under whose prudent Government Fort Dauphin enjoyed peace and prosperity, died a prisoner in the castle of Saumur. *The Abbe Rochon.*

1668.

March 27th. King Charles gives the Propriety of Bombay to the English East India Company. *Hist. of England.*

Carron, a Merchant of French extraction who was grown old in the service of the Dutch Company established a French Factory at Surat. *Raynal.*

M. Bernier this year saw a large Hall in Benares filled with the works of Indian Philosophers, Physicians and Poets. *Ber. vol. 2, p. 148.*

The first Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Guthrie.*

1669.

The Dutch after a long contest with the King of Macassar (in the Isle of Celebes) oblige him to yield to them the Fortress of that name. *Anderson.*

The French Company abandon Madagascar and transfer their Chief Residence to Surat. *Anderson.*

A difference arose between the two Houses of Parliament concerning a judgement of the Peers given against the East India Company last Session. The difference is now compromised by the mediation of the King and the proceedings against the Company are erased from the journals. *Salmon.*

1670.

A New Danish Company formed on the ruins of the Old, which is countenanced by Christian the 5th, but which was as unsuccessful as the former one. *Raynal.*

Throwsters, Weavers and Dyers sent by the English Company to India to teach the Natives to please European Fancy. *Polexfen on Trade.*

1671.

The English Company bargain with the King of Golconda, to pay him for ever 1260 Pagodas annually in lieu of the customs, till then collected by him, at Madras. *Anderson.*

Sir W. Langhorn was now Governor of Madras. *I am unable to ascertain the precise time his Administration commenced but it ended the 6th of February, 1678, according to* *The Public Records.*

1672.

Colbert recommends to the French to settle at Mascarein who now call it the Isle of Bourbon. *Trusler and others.*

St. Helena taken from the English by the Dutch. *Anderson.*

St. Thomas taken by the French. *Raynal.*

1673.

May. St. Helena retaken by King Charles's Commander, Captain Munday, it consequently became vested in the Crown, but his Majesty by Charter regrants it to the Company for ever. *Salmon. Trusler.*

Captain Munday at the same time took three Dutch East Indiamen. *Salmon.*

Six thouſand men roſe to protect Bombay from the Dutch. *Anderſon.*

The French took Trincomalie from the Dutch, but it was ſoon recovered by ſixteeen ſail of large ſhips ſent from Batavia. *Anderſon.*

The French driven from Trincomalie, attack and take the Fortreſs of St. Thomas. *Anderſon, Raynal.*

1674.

The French were ſoon driven from St. Thomas by the Dutch with Indian auxilaries. Mr. Martin collects the remains of the two Colonies, (Trincomallie and St. Thomas) and with them, by the permiſſion of the Court of Viſapore, peoples and fortifies the little town of Pondicherry. *Raynal.*

1675.

February. The Yacojee Rajah (ſon of Sahoo Boonſla and brother to the famous Savagee) laid the foundation of the preſent Tanjorine Dynaſty, by ſeizing the Fort and Country of Tanjore and expelling the old line of Gentoo Princes. Tanjore was at this time divided into five Soubahs, *viz.* Trivady, Combiconum, Marjeveram, Mannergoody and the Soubah of Pattacotah and Vallamput. They contained 5753 villages and now produced a Revenue of 32,050,000 Paddy Collums. (100,000 *Collums of Paddy is equal to Star Pagodas* 15,555—25*ſs.*)

Tranſ. from Mahrattas by Mr. Petrie.

1676.

Under the auſpices of the Duke of York a North East Paſſage is again attempted but it proved unſucceſsful. *Anderſon.*

The Dutch have now 6720 fighting men in Batavia, excluſive of Civilians. *Nieuhoff.*

October. King Charles grants a fourth Charter to the Company, confirming all his former ones.

Folio State Papers.

In conſequence of which the Engliſh Company double their capital Stock. They decreed in full Court that the profits ſhould not be divided, until as much was added as doubled the principal. The capital till now was 369,891*£.* 5*s.* but every ſhare 50*£.* was now made 100*£.* or a new capital of 739,782*£.* 10*s.* *Anderſon.*

1678.

Feb. 6th. Sir W. Langhorne, Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Streynſham Maſter, Eſq.

The Public Records.

The Peace of Nimeguen. *Guthrie.*

1680.

Savegee, the Founder of the Mahratta States, died aged 52. He left his riſing Empire to his ſon Sambagee, who was afterwards betrayed into the hands of Aurungzebe and barbarouſly put to death.

Major Rennell's Memoir, &c.

In conſequence of the aid which the Dutch Company gave to the King of Java, when oppoſed by his rebellious ſons, the towns of Cherebyn and Tarpa are ceded to them by that Monarch. *Anderſon*

It appears the Engliſh Company's affairs were now in a proſperous way, as they ſent out eleven ſhips of 5720 tons of ſhipping in which there was a Stock of 479,946*£.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to their various ſettlements in the Eaſt. *Annon. Treatiſe on Trade.*

1681.

King Charles ſent a Man of War to India to protect the Company from Interlopers and Pirates. *Anderſon.*

July 13th. Streynſham Maſter, Eſq. Governor of Madras is ſucceeded by William Gifford, Eſq.

The Public Records.

Holland has now 45 Ships of War and 30,000 Landmen in the Eaſt. *Sir William Temple.*

1682.

The King of Bantam and his ſon quarrel. The Engliſh Company ſide with the Father, The Dutch with the ſon. The old King was vanquiſhed and impriſoned. The Engliſh Company Servants were in conſequence all expelled the territories of Bantam.

Anderſon and others.

April 28th. Pungearon Nia Para and Keay Nabee with ſix other principal Ambaſſadors from Bantam arrived in the Port of London. On the 9th of May, they made their public entry. On the 13th, they went to Windſor and had their audience the next day. On that day month, they took leave of the King, when Pungearon Nia Para and Keay Nabee, were knighted, and had the ſwords given them with which the honour of Knighthood was conferred. *See Grainger's Portraits, &c.*

While theſe Ambaſſadors were in England, the old King was depoſed and the Engliſh expelled as we ſee above.

There was a large mezzotinto of the two knighted Ambaſſadors publiſhed in London and another on a half ſheet. *See Keay Nabee, Ambaſſador from the King of Suroſoan, formerly called Bantam. Printed for William Davis,* 1682.

The Engliſh began to fortify Bencoolen. *Truſler.*

Fort Marlborough was finiſhed in about ten years at the expence of 250,000*£.* *Anderſon.*

The French Company gave permiſſion indiſcriminately to the French Subjects and Foreigners to Trade to the Eaſt Indies for five years on the Company's ſhips paying the Freight that ſhould be agreed on, and on condition that the goods brought home, ſhould be depoſited in the Company's Ware houſes, at the ſame time with theirs and be ſubject to a duty of five per cent. but the Proprietors in two years time obtained a repeal of this regulation and their Charter remained in full force. *Raynal.*

1683.

King Charles grants the Company a fifth Charter confirming all the former ones and empowering them to ſeize the ſhips and Merchandiſe of Interlopers and to erect a Court of Judicature of one Citizen and two Merchants to determine all litigated cauſes. *Anderſon.*

The Company put to death ſeveral rebellious people at St. Helena. Their widows petition the Houſe of Commons who voted that the Company acted arbitrarily and illegal. *Anderſon.*

The Engliſh Company's Stock this year was ſold from 360 to 500 per cent. *Guthrie.*

1684.

The Management of the French Company placed in twelve Directors reſiding at Paris. Their affairs are now in a very improſperous ſtate, for they had actually run out about half their capital or 300,000*£.* ſterling.

Anderſon.

Sir John Child, of Surat Knight, created a Baronet. *Salmon.*

Conſtantine Faulkon, a Greek, Barcelon, or Prime Miniſter to the King of Siam ſent this year Ambaſſadors to Louis the 14th, to offer Sea Ports to the French and to aſk for ſhips and troops. Faulkon conceived the project of ſucceeding the King (who had no iſſue) or perhaps dethroning him. The conſequence of the Embaſſy was, a French ſquadron was ſent, the Fortreſs of Benoc at the mouth of the Menan and the port of Mergui were put into the hands of the French. But as they gave Faulkon but weak aſſiſtance when about to execute his deſigns they were involved in his diſgrace and their poſſeſſions taken from them. *Raynal.*

1685.

Feb. 6th. Charles the 2d dies in the 55th year of his age, and 37th of his Reign, and about 25 years after his reſtoration. *Hiſt. of England.*

JAMES THE 2d, 1685.

Some of the Engliſh Company's ſervants were killed at Hoogly, in conſequence of which their Chief in India proclaims War againſt the Great Mogul. This circumſtance, together with Interlopers, brings on the Company a reverſe of fortune. Their profits for the foregoing nine years (from 1676 to 1685) amounted to 963,639 £. ſterling. *Orme. Anderſon.*

1686.

April 12th. King James grants a Charter to the Company (being the ſixth ſince the Reſtoration) in which he gives them extraordinary powers for proceeding rigorouſly againſt Interlopers and to preſerve the Engliſh intereſt, a ſhip of war was diſpatched to India by his Majeſty. The Company at the ſame time ſent ſeveral veſſels of force for the like purpoſe. This Charter confirms to the Governor and Company all their former Charters and privileges. *Folio State Papers.*

The Engliſh purchaſe Cuddalore and build near it, on the verge of the Ocean, Fort St. David.

Raynal. Truſler.

1687.

Auguſt the 4th. William Gyfford, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Elihu Yale, Eſq.

The Public Records.

1688.

The Dutch this year have 30,000 men in pay and above two hundred capital ſhips beſides ſloops, ketches, and yachts at their ſettlements in India. *Anderſon.*

Sir John Child, now Governor of Bombay, ſeized ſome veſſels at Surat, belonging to the Great Mogul. The ſucceeding year Aurungzebe ſent a Lieutenant with 20,000 men againſt Bombay, the Engliſh defeated ſend deputies to Court to ſue for pardon, which was granted upon conditions Child ſhould be baniſhed and the Emperor's ſubjects indemnified for the loſſes they had ſuſtained. *Bolts. Raynal.*

A treaty or agreement was concluded by the *Old* Eaſt India Company, with Cojah Phanoos Calender, an Armenian Merchant of eminence, on behalf of the Armenian nation calculated to divert their trade from its old channels into the new one round the Cape, to which they were allured by the ſpecious proſpects of great benefits. *The Treaty is in Bolts's Appendix.*

The Revolution commenced in England at the cloſe of this year and Parliament determined that James the 2d had abdicated the Throne. *Hiſt. of England.*

WILLIAM AND MARY, February 1689.

As peace was now concluded with the Great Mogul, Governor Job Charnock reſolves for the greater conveniency to remove the Factory from Hoogly. He was permitted to ſettle at Ulabarea, a village ſituated on the weſtern bank of the river, but that place proving unhealthy, he again ſolicited and obtained permiſſion to ſettle at Sootanutty, a name now eclipſed by the more pompous and comprehenſive name of Calcutta.

Account of Job Charnock, in the Europ. Mag.

The Rajah of Tanjore attacks the Danes at Tranquebar, which would have been taken after a ſiege of ſix months, had it not been ſuccoured and ſaved by the Engliſh. *Raynal.*

Sambagee (the ſon of Savagee) put to death by Aurungzebe, is ſucceeded in the Mahratta Government by Sahojee, commonly called Sow Rajah.

Major Rennell's Memoir, &c.

1690.

Aurungzebe grants a Phirmaund to the Engliſh Company, permitting them to trade free of Cuſtoms on paying 3000 rupees annually. *Orme.*

The Dutch build a Fort at Negapatam to ſecure their tranquillity. *Raynal.*

1691.

The Commons petition the King to diſſolve the Company and incorporate a new one. The King replied, a matter of ſuch importance required great conſideration, and in the mean time referred the petition to a Committee of Privy Council. The Company in writing declared their ſubmiſſion to ſuch regulations as that Committee ſhould preſcribe, which were in ſubſtance "That the capital Stock ſhould be made up 1,500,000 £. at leaſt, but not to exceed two Millions, of which the preſent Company's capital of 740,000 £. was to conſtitute a part; and the preſent Company jointly with the *new* Subſcribers to be incorporated for 21 years."

The Company replied, 'That their preſent quick and dead Stock (*the former means ſhips and Merchandize, the latter Forts, Factories, Houſes, &c.*) and Revenues are really worth more than 1,500,000 £. The preſent current price of their capital Stock at Market being 150 per cent. That they knew no Law nor Reaſon for being thus diſpoſſeſſed of their Eſtates at an under value. That their Forts, Towns, and Territories in India, are theirs *for ever* by their Charters, and have coſt them from firſt to laſt above a Million Sterling. That all the other propoſed regulations are better provided by their preſent Charter than they can be by any new one, &c.

[*Vide an Account of ſome Tranſactions in the Houſe of Commons and before the Lords of the Privy Council, relating to the late Eaſt India Company. Quarto, London, printed* 1692.]

The King's obſervations in ſubſtance were 'That upon conſultation he found he could not diſſolve the

Company in leſs than three years warning, during which time they could not be hindered from trading, nor could a new Company trade till thoſe three years were expired. That the Company having rejected moſt of the Regulations made by the Committee of Council, he was of opinion that what was needful to preſerve this valuable trade could not be perfected without the concurrence of Parliament. Wherefore he recommended their preparing a Bill for that purpoſe.'— This (ſays the learned and well informed Anderſon) was ſpeaking like A GOOD KING TO A FREE PEOPLE!

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April. An Act, to indemnify Sir Thomas Cook, from actions which he might be liable to, by reason of his discovering to whom he paid and distributed several sums of money therein mentioned, to be received out of the Treasury of the East India Company, or for any prosecution for such distribution. *Salmon.*

Sir Thomas Cook, being examined by a Committee of both Houses, confessed the distributing about 70000 £. in behalf of the East India Company, among the Friends of certain Courtiers and Commoners; but would not acknowledge, that he knew, that either the Ministers, or Senators themselves, had received any of it.

However, the Commons thought they had sufficient evidence to ground an Impeachment on against the Duke of Leeds; and were proceeding to impeach Sir John Trevor, Mr. Guy, and others, for Bribery; but the Court, in order to screen them, and prevent any farther malicious discoveries, procured the Parliament to be prorogued; and so all farther inquiries into this notorious Bribery and Corruption were prevented;

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A new subscription opened of 700,000*£.* which added 781 Members to the English Company. *Anderson.*

Resolved, by the Commons, and ordered, that Sir Thomas Cook, a Member of the House and Governor of the East India Company, having refused to give an account of the money of the East India Company by him distributed in bribes, be committed to the Tower, and a bill brought in to oblige him to give such account. *Salmon.*

April. An Act, to indemnify Sir Thomas Cook, from actions which he might be liable to, by reason of his discovering to whom he paid and distributed several sums of money therein mentioned, to be received out of the Treasury of the East India Company, or for any prosecution for such distribution. *Salmon.*

Sir Thomas Cook, being examined by a Committee of both Houses, confessed the distributing about 70000*£.* in behalf of the East India Company, among the Friends of certain Courtiers and Commoners; but would not acknowledge, that he knew, that either the Ministers, or Senators themselves, had received any of it.

However, the Commons thought they had sufficient evidence to ground an Impeachment on against the Duke of Leeds; and were proceeding to impeach Sir John Trevor, Mr. Guy, and others, for Bribery; but the Court, in order to screen them, and prevent any farther malicious discoveries, procured the Parliament to be prorogued; and so all farther inquiries into this notorious Bribery and Corruption were prevented;

and only Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Baſil Firebrace, Bates, and Craggs, were impriſoned, to ſatisfy the Clamours of the People. *Salmon.*

May. An Act, for impriſoning Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Baſil Firebrace, Charles Bates, Eſq. and James Craggs, Eſq. *Salmon.*

A Proclamation for apprehending John Roberts, ſervant to the Duke of Leeds, who was charged with receiving 5000 Guineas for promoting Charters for the Eaſt India Company; but he was known to be fled to Holland before the Proclamation iſſued. *Salmon.*

The two Houſes addreſſed the King againſt an Act of Parliament paſſed in Scotland, for erecting a Company to Trade to Africa and the Eaſt Indies; to which the King anſwered, that he had been ill ſerved in Scotland, but he hoped ſome remedies might be found out to prevent the inconveniences that might ariſe by that Act. *Salmon.*

The Commons reſolved, that the Directors of the Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies, adminiſtering and taking here in this Kingdom an Oath *de Fideli*, and under Colour of a Scotch Act of Parliament ſtiling themſelves a Company, and acting as ſuch, and raiſing monies in this Kingdom for carrying on the ſaid Company, were guilty of a high Crime and Miſdemeanour; and that the Lord Belhaven, William Paterſon, and the reſt of the Directors of the Scotch Company, be impeached of the ſaid High Crimes and Miſdemeanours. *Salmon.*

Roderick Mackenzie endeavouring to ſuppreſs the evidence he had given, concerning the Scotch Eaſt India Company, was ordered into Cuſtody, but made his Eſcape; whereupon the King, at the inſtance of the Commons, iſſued a Proclamation for apprehending him. *Salmon.*

John Spencer, Dean of Ely, died this year. He has written on ſeveral ſubjects, but we place his name here as he was an Orientaliſt. His capital work 'De Legibus Hebræorum' was publiſhed by Mr. Chappelow, in two volumes, folio, in 1727. *Granger.*

1696.

The Dutch fortify Chinſurah, the French build Fort Orleans at Chandernagore, and the Engliſh build (*a Fort which we ſuppoſe is called in honour of the reigning Monarch*) Fort William. *Orme.*

1697.

The Peace of Ryſwick ratified by King William at Loo. *Hiſt. Mod. Europe.*

The Silk Weavers of London, irritated at the importation of Silks and Calicoes, and other Indian manufactures, attempt to ſeize the Company's Treaſure, and are with difficulty reduced to order. *Anderſon. Salmon.*

1698.

The Prince Azim ul Shan, grandſon of Aurungzebe, came into Bengal and gave permiſſion to the Engliſh to purchaſe the Zemindary rights, from the Zemindars, of the three villages of Govindpore, Sootanutty and Calcutta, to the extent of about one mile and a half ſquare, for which they paid a revenue of about 150 £. per annum.

Sir C. W. B. Rouſe on landed property in Bengal.

The Engliſh Company's affairs at this time were in great diſorder and animadverted on by Parliament. They had ſuſtained conſiderable loſſes, during the late War, of ſhips and rich cargoes, which prevented them from making dividends for ſundry preceding years. They therefore now thought it prudent to make a propoſal to Parliament, *viz.* "That they would advance "700,000 £. for the public ſervice, at four per cent. "intereſt, provided the excluſive trade to India might "be legally ſettled in them." In the mean time a number of Merchants headed by Mr. Samuel Shepherd, and countenanced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, propoſed to advance Two Millions of money at eight per cent. intereſt, provided they might have the ſole excluſive trade ſettled in them, yet the Subſcribers not be obliged to trade in one Joint Stock, unleſs they ſhould afterward deſire to be incorporated, in which caſe a Charter ſhould be granted to them. This laſt propoſal was reliſhed beſt and therefore a Bill was accordingly brought into Parliament. The Company's Council in both Houſes pleaded their excluſive Charter. However the New Subſcribers prevailed and obtained a Charter. The conſequence was a rivalſhip between the two Companies. Parties were raiſed in England. The Old Company was termed *The Tories* and the New Company *The Whigs.*

Anderſon. Salmon.

William Norris, of Speke, in the County of Lancaſter, Eſq. Ambaſſador to the Great Mogul, is created a Baronet. *Extinct.* *Heraldry of Baronets.*

July 12th. Nathaniel Higginſon, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Thomas Pitt, Eſq.

The Public Records.

This gentleman is grand-father to the famous Earl of Chatham, and great grand-father to the preſent Prime Miniſter.

The moſt extraordinary incident in his life was, his obtaining and diſpoſing of the celebrated diamond, which ſtill goes by his name. He purchaſed it, during his Government for 48,000 pagodas (*i. e.* 20,400 £.) inſtead of 200,000 which the ſeller firſt aſked for it. It was conſigned to Sir Stephen Evance, Kt. in London, in the ſhip Bedford, Captain Hudſon, by a Bill of Lading, dated March 8th, 1701-2, and charged to the Captain at 6500 pagodas only. It was reckoned the largeſt jewel in Europe, and weighed 127 carats. When poliſhed it was as big as a pullet's egg. The cuttings amounted to 8 or 10,000 £.

It was ſold for 135,000 £. to the Duke of Orleans, on account of the French King. The workmanſhip of the ſtone coſt 5000 £. and 5000 £. was ſpent in negociating the ſale of it. *Anecdotes of the Pitt Family.*

1699.

400,000 ſouls periſhed by an earthquake in China. *Truſler.*

In Tatta, the capital of Sind, 80,000 manufacturers of Silk and Cotton were carried off by the Plague.

Guthrie. Life of Clive.

The remains of the Portugueſe conqueſts *now ſcarcely* pay their own expence. *Dr. Gemelli Careri.*

1700.

March The Scotch Nation petition the King to call a Parliament in that Kingdom, in order to reeſtabliſh the affairs of their African and Eaſt India Company, which they apprehended laboured under very grievous diſcouragements both at home and abroad. Whereupon the King promiſed them a Parliament ſhould meet in May. *Salmon.*

April. An Act paſſed for laying farther Duties upon wrought Silks, Muſlins, and ſome other Commodities of the Eaſt Indies. *State Papers.*

May. The promiſed Parliament of Scotland met and (Firſt) a Vote was propoſed "That the Colony of "Caledonia in Darien was a legal and rightful Settle-"ment, and that the Parliament would maintain and "ſupport it" On this the High Commiſſioner adjourned the Parliament, and the Scots complain in a National Addreſs to the King. *Salmon.*

It appears the King went to Holland on the 5th of July, and the Scots Parliament met again in September and had violent altercations in conſequence of loſing Darien ſince they met laſt, but as I find nothing more about their India Company, I will drop this ſubject.

Elihu Yale, Eſq. (whom this Compilation ſhews to have been Governor of Madras from the 4th of Auguſt 1687 to the 13th of October 1692) about this time made the firſt Auction in Britain of the Goods which he brought home from the Eaſt Indies.

Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

1701.

Captain William Kidd, Gabriel Loft, Hugh Parrot, and Darby Mullins, were convicted of Piracy at the Admiralty-Seſſions held at the Old Bailey, and were hanged at Execution-Dock. *Vide what follows:*

An Indian Prince of the Great Mogul's Family having been taken by European Pirates in the Indian Seas, as he was going on a Pilgrimage to Mecca: the Eaſt India Company's Factors at Surat were laid in irons; but upon repreſenting that thoſe Pirates were Robbers, alike enemies to the Engliſh and all Mankind, and making ſome rich preſents to the Mogul's Miniſters, the Factors were releaſed: However apprehending they ſhould be liable to the like misfortune if the Engliſh pirates in thoſe Seas were not ſuppreſſed, they deſired the Company to procure a man of war to be ſent thither for the protection of the Trade on that ſide, and to deſtroy a Neſt of Pirates that lay in ſome obſcure Creeks in Madagaſcar; and a man of war was accordingly ſent thither, commanded by Capt. Kidd: and ſuch expectations there were that Kidd would meet with immenſe riches among thoſe pirates, that ſeveral of the Engliſh Miniſtry engaged in the enterprize, particularly Lord Somers, the Earls of Romney and Orford, and Lord Bellamont, who laid out large ſums in fitting out the ſhip, and procured a Grant from the Crown of all the Treaſure and Effects that Kidd ſhould take, who turning Pirate afterward, their enemies ſuggeſted that Kidd had Orders for what he did from the great men who employed him, and was aſſured of their protection: but whatever his orders were, or thoſe noble adventurers expected, certain it is, that Kidd made prize of ſeveral rich Merchant ſhips in the Indian Seas, and divided the ſpoil with his crew; and returning to New England was taken there by Lord Bellamont, the Governor, one of his Employers, and ſent to Old England; however his Employers were ſeverely reflected on, and this was made an Article in the Impeachments of the Lords Somers and Orford, who had contributed to fit out Kidd's ſhips. *Salmon.*

May 9th. Articles of Impeachment were carried up to the Lords againſt the Earl of Orford, by Colonel Byerly; wherein he is charged with procuring exorbitant Grants to himſelf from the Crown; with converting the publick money to his own uſe, when he was Admiral in the Streights; with procuring a Commiſſion for Captain Kidd, to commit piracies and depredations, in order to ſhare the Plunder with him; with neglecting ſeveral opportunities of deſtroying the French ſhips, and with adviſing the ſigning the Partition-Treaty. *Salmon.*

1702.

Feb. the 18th. Died Thomas Hyde. He is a great character, but is much leſs known than he deſerves to be, becauſe the ſtudies in which he was occupied were but little cultivated before the preſent auſpicious period (1800-1). Thoſe that are acquainted with the Oriental languages are aſtoniſhed at the progreſs, which was made in them by one man, though aided by the powers of genius, ſupported and ſtrengthened by inceſſant induſtry. Before he was eighteen years of age, he was ſent from Cambridge to London by the celebrated Abraham Wheelock, to aſſiſt Dr. Brien Walton, (ſee 1661) in the great work of the Polyglot Bible, and about that period undertook to tranſcribe the Perſian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters, which Archbiſhop Uſher, who knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impoſſible taſk to a native Perſian. After he had happily ſucceeded in this he aſſiſted in correcting ſeveral parts of Dr. Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. Of all his learned writings, the very catalogue of which (*ſee it in the "Athen. Oxon"* or the "*Biographia*") is a ſingular curioſity, his "Religio veterum Perſarum" is the moſt celebrated. This will ever be a valuable book. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, the learned and ingenious maſter of the Temple, has collected ſeveral of his pieces, formerly printed, and republiſhed them, with ſome additional diſſertations and his life prefixed, in two elegant volumes in quarto. Dr. Hyde was Archdeacon of Glouceſter, Canon of Chriſt-church, head keeper of the Bodleian Library, and profeſſor both of Hebrew and Arabic in the Univerſity of Oxford. He was Interpreter and Secretary of the Oriental languages during the reigns of Charles the 2d, James the 2d, and William the 3d. He was perfectly qualified to fill this poſt, as he could converſe in ſeveral languages. There never was an Engliſhman in his ſituation of life who made ſo great a progreſs in the Chineſe. Bochart, Pococke, and Hyde, are allowed to have been the greateſt Orientaliſts that any age or nation ever produced. It is ſaid this great man was ſo much engroſſed by his beloved ſtudies, that he was but ill qualified to appear to any advantage in common converſation. *Granger.*

March 8th. William the 3d died at Kenſington, in the 52d year of his age, and 14th of his Reign over England. *Hiſt. of Eng.*

ANNE, March, 1702.

This year the Engliſh ſettle at Pulo-Condore an Iſland dependent on Cochin-China. *Raynal.*

The ſettlement was made by Mr. Allen Ketchpole, who broke up the Factory which had been made at Chuſan, in the year 1700 by the *New* Eaſt India Company. Mr. Ketchpole was Director for their affairs in theſe parts, and in conſequence of the oppreſſion of the Tartar Officers at Chuſan, and the Company's neglect of ſending money ſufficient to carry on their trade, he now removed the Factory to Pulo-Condore. *Cope's Hiſt: E. India.*

July the 22d. The two rival Companies had cauſed much diſſention, but the public tranquillity is now reſtored by the Indenture Tripartite for uniting them.

The Indenture is between *The Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty*, on the firſt part.

The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the Eaſt Indies, on the ſecond part.

And *The Engliſh Company Trading to the Eaſt Indies* on the third part. The Indenture ſets forth

1. The Old Company,	- - -	315,000
2. The New Company,	- - -	1,662,000
3. Separate Traders,	- - - -	23,000
Total,	£.	2,000,000

To obviate (ſays the Indenture) all future diſputes, both Companies agree that *The Governor and Company* ſhall purchaſe of *The Engliſh Company* ſo much as will make each Company's ſhare equal to the other. The whole trade to be carried on for ſeven years in reſpect to the ſaid ſtocks, which are agreed to be united, ſhall be for the benefit of all the Members of *the E. C.* and and that *the G. and C.* ſhall have a right and Power equal to the reſt of the members of *the E. C.* in the management of the trade for 7 years, and at the end of 7 years the trade to be carried on by *the E. C.* who covenant to ſell and tranſfer to *the G. and C.* 673,500 £. Capital Stock, *the G. and C.* paying for the ſame 100 £. for 100 £. viz. The firſt fourth part on the 25th of July 1702, another fourth part on the 29th of Sept. another fourth part on the 25th of March 1703 and the remainder on the 29th of the ſucceeding Sept. *The E. C.* to receive the arrears of the Annuity until the ſaid Stock is tranſferred. *The G. and C* covenant to accept the tranſfers of the ſaid Stock and pay for the ſame accordingly. The charge of making the tranſfers to be borne equally by both Cs. The 315,000 £. Capital Stock of *the G. and C.* to be united with the Capital Stock of *the E. C.* and *the G. and C.* covenant to do any other Act for the more effectually uniting the ſame. *The E. C.* the like. *The G. and C.* for 7 years to keep all their Stock in their Politic Capacity and not to tranſfer it to their particular Members. The Dead Stocks of both Cs. valued at 400,000 £. *viz.* that of *the G. and C.* at 330,000 £. and that of *the E. C.* at 70,000 £. to be veſted in *the E. C.* for their common benefit, and be accepted and taken as 400 000 £. towards the new additional Stock agreed to be advanced. Accordingly *the G. and C.* are to convey their Dead Stock to *the E. C.* who are to pay to them 130,000 £. and then ſtand ſeized of the ſaid Dead Stock and of their own Dead Stock for the benefit of the united Trade. *The G. and C.* to receive the arrears of Rents, Profits, &c. of their Dead Stock, and pay all charges thereon to the date hereof, and to have the uſe of their Dead Stock at Home for 7 years. Her Majeſty confirms *the E. C's.* Charter of the 5th Sept. 1698. *The G. and C* to remain a Corporation for 7 years and may ſeparately hold General Courts, &c. and raiſe money for the united Trade, &c. And *the E. C.* the like. The Capital and Additional ſtock of *the G and C.* made liable to their debts, and the Capital ſtock of *the E. C.* made liable to their debts, and the particular members of both Companies to be liable thereunto. *The G. and C.* to bring home their ſeparate Eſtate with all convenient ſpeed and divide the ſame among their Members. *The E. C.* to aſſiſt them. Twenty-four Managers to be choſen annually, 12 from each C, who are to be called The Managers for the United Trade of *the E. C* trading to the Eaſt Indies. In each 12 there muſt be four new Members every year. They are to furniſh her Majeſty with Salt-petre, at 45 £. per ton, in Peace, and 53 £ per ton in war. To ſend a Proteſtant Miniſter to St Helena and all the ſuperior Factories. *The G. and C's* grant of Bombay to *the E. C.* is confirmed by her Majeſty. After the Expiration of 7 years the whole trade to be managed by *the E. C.* according to their Charter of Sept. 5th 1698. *The G and C* at ſome time before the end of 7 years to grant all their effects and Debts to the Crown, to the intent that the Crown may re-grant the ſame to truſtees. The Queen directs the re-grant to be made within 10 days after. *The G. and C.* within two months after the end of 7 years to ſurrender their Charter and Corporation which her Majeſty promiſes to accept and re-grant to truſtees, after which ſurrender the two Companies to be united and become one, under the name of THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.

[*The foregoing is extracted, perhaps, too conciſely from the Indenture Tripartite in 48 pages folio, thoſe who wiſh for more particular information muſt examine the State Papers, as the nature of a mere chronological compilation will not admit of prolixity.*]

July the 22d. The Indenture Quinque Partite between the Old Company, the New Company, Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Sir Thomas Dav ll and others, and Sir James Bateman, and others, for conveyance of the Dead Stock of the two Companies. *Folio State Papers.*

1703.

During the ſix laſt years (from 1698 to 1703) there was Bullion exported from England to India.

In Silver,	- -	3,171,404*l.*	17*s.*	8*d.*
In Gold,	- -	128,229	0	0.
Total,		3,299,633*l.*	17*s.*	8*d.*
Average per annum,	-	549,938	19	7⅓

Anderſon.

1704.

The Queen gave the Royal aſſent to an Act for aſcertaining the values of unrated Goods imported from the Eaſt Indies. *Salmon.*

April the 8th. Job Ludolf died. He was a Privy Counſellor to Frederic, Duke of Saxony, whoſe education he ſuperintended. He underſtood 25 languages.

He came to England twice in the year 1683; once at leaſt in purſuit of a ſcheme which he ſeems to have had much at heart and which was greatly approved by the Emperor Leopold. This was to engage ſeveral of the European Princes in a Treaty of Commerce and league offenſive and defenſive with the King of Æthiopia againſt the Turks, who threatened the Empire, and conſequently the liberties of Europe. Charles the 2d received him graciouſly, paid attention to his propoſal, and referred him to the Eaſt India Company, from whom he met with no encouragement. He lived to the age of 8- years, beſides an Æthopic Grammar and Lexicon he publiſhed a Hiſtory of Æthiopia, which was tranſlated by J. P. Gent, and publiſhed in folio in 1684. He learned the Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, and in one year ſurmounted all the difficulties of the Arabic. *See his Life by Chriſtian Juncker, ſubjoined to which is a curious ſpecimen of the language of the Hottentots, (on this latter ſubject refer to A. D. 1620 of this Compilation, paragraph the laſt) ſee alſo Granger for more particulars of his life.*

1706.

At the cloſe of this year the Engliſh Factory at Banjar Maſſeen, in the Iſle of Borneo, was abandoned in conſequence of continued oppoſition from the natives. The ſettlement was firſt made there in 1700. Captain Coatſworth, in the Julian, brought out Mr. Landen, as Preſident, and four other Merchants, as Council, with a few Engliſh, to eſtabliſh the Settlement. *Cope's Hiſt: E. India.*

1707.

The Anne Indiaman, foundered at Sea, and all her crew periſhed. *Cope's Hiſt: E. India.*

An Act paſſed this year for the better ſecuring the duties on Eaſt India Goods. *Salmon.*

February, Friday, the 21ſt. The Emperor Aurungzebe died, aged 90 after a reign of 50 years. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Mahomed Mauzm, Koteb ud Dien, Shah Allum, Bahader Shah. *Fraſer. Holwell.*

Under this Mighty Potentate the Empire ſtone in its fulleſt luſtre. From the 10th to the 35th degree of latitude and nearly as much longitude (according to Major Rennel) *his ſovereignty was acknowledged. His Revenues,* (according to Mr. Fraſer) *amounted to 37,724,615 £. annually. Had this monarch's moral conduct been equal to his mental capacity, Hiſtory would have pronounced him one of the truly greateſt Chiefs of the World, but his hands were ſtained with the blood of his family. His death is thus deſcribed.*

He was overtaken by Fate at the city of Ahmednagur, where his venerable perſon was at once aſſaulted by a variety of diſeaſes, which reduced him ſo low that he deſpaired of his life, in a ſhort time he fell into a ſtate of extreme feebleneſs, and having lent an ear to his Maker's invitation, he anſwered it by the words, "allahoma lebeic" (*I am ready, O Lord!*) and departed for eternity. *Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.*

On Friday, his Majeſty performed his morning devotions in company with his attendants, after which, as was frequently his cuſtom, he exclaimed, "O that "that my death may happen on a Friday, for bleſſed "is he who dieth on that day!" Soon after he had occaſion to retire. Upon his return toward his bed he had began the tiummum, as was always his cuſtom till water for the wazzoo could be brought, and had made one ſprinkling when ſuddenly his moſt pure ſpirit fled from the narrowneſs of corporeal confinement to the boundleſs expanſion of the Moſt High. His hands remained claſped and in motion ſome time after he ceaſed to breath *Jonathan Scott's Eradut Khan.*

He was buried near Ahmednagur, at a place reputed ſanctified by Muſſulmen, at the tomb of a celebrated Santon, named Zeb al Dien, or '*The ornament of Religion.*' As Aurungzebe was reckoned very zealous, annually (on the 28th of Zilcadah) pious Muſſulmen ſtill make proſtrations at his Tomb. *Fraſer.*

Many of the letters of Aurungzebe were collected and tranſlated by a Set Earls who publiſhed them in Calcutta in 1788. Were we to form a judgement of him from theſe letters, we would not ſurmize, they were written by a fratricide and the oppreſſor of a father. They breathe a ſenſe of the higheſt and pureſt religious reſpect for a Supreme Being. We may be allowed to ſuppoſe from the peruſal of theſe letters, that he felt a ſtrong remorſe for his paſt conduct, and this will appear from the inſpection of his letter to the Prince Kaum Bukſh.

"Now I depart a ſtranger, and lament my own inſignificance. What does it profit me? I came here alone and alone I depart. The leader of this caravan hath deſerted me. Wherever I look I ſee nothing but the Divinity. Alas, I know not myſelf. My back is bent with weakneſs and my feet have loſt the power of motion. The breath which roſe is gone and left not even hope behind it. *I have committed numerous crimes and know not with what puniſhments I may be ſeized.* The agonies of death come faſt on me. No one has ſeen the departure of his own ſoul, but I ſee that mine is departing." (*And again the Prince Shah Azim Shah, he ſays*) "I have a dread for my ſalvation and with what torments I may be puniſhed. Though I have a ſtrong reliance in the mercies and bounty of God, yet, regarding my actions, fear will not quit me, but when I am gone reflection will not remain, &c."

The French Eaſt India Company exhauſted conſent that ſome rich merchants ſhould ſend their own ſhips to India upon conditions of allowing the Company 15 per Cent profit on the Goods they may bring home and the right of taking ſuch ſhare in thoſe ſhips as their circumſtances ſhould admit of. Soon after they were even reduced to make over the whole and excluſive exerciſe of their privileges to ſome Privateers of St. Malo, ſtill reſerving the ſame conceſſion, which for ſome year paſt had in ſome degree kept them from ruin. *Raynal.*

1708.

In this, the 6th year of Anne, the complete coalition of the two Companies took place and their excluſive term was prolonged to three years notice after Lady-day 1726. They were now perfectly conſolidated and united. Their old Charter to be ſurrendered, and their ſtyle and Title to be "The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies." Which great commercial body we behold ſo proſperous at this day.

In conſideration of obtaining the Prolongation of its Privileges the Company's fund at 8 per Cent. (on two millions) is now reduced to 5 per cent by a Loan of 1,200,000 £. to the Public Exigencies without any additional intereſt. *Folio State Papers.*

September 2d. Earl of Godolphin's award between the Old and New Companies. *Folio State Papers.*

1709.

April 22. The Company's grant of Perpetuity by writ of Privy Seal. *Folio State Papers.*

May 7th. The Queen's acceptance of the Surrender of the Charter of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading to the Eaſt Indies.* *Folio State Papers.*

Sept. 30. Thomas Pitt, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Gulſton Addiſon, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

~~This Gentleman was brother to the celebrated Joſeph Addiſon.~~ *Literary Relicks.*

Oct. 28. Gulſton Addiſon, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Edmund Montagu, Eſq. Proviſional Governor. *The Public Records.*

Nov. 14. Edmund Montagu, Eſq. Proviſional Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by William Fraſer, Eſq. as Governor. *The Public Records.*

1710.

Sadut Ally Khan commenced his Government of the Carnatic this year. *Orme.*

In the reign of the Emperor Bahadar Shah (*that is about the above time*) Daood Khan who had the charge of Arcot and its dependencies, was directed to repair to the Court of Delhi, and leave a truſty Dewan in his room. He obeyed, repaired to Delhi, and left Sadut Ally Khan as his Deputy, who finally acquired the dominion of that country.

Tippoo Sultan to the Grand Seignior.

1711.

July 22. William Fraſer, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Edw. Harriſon, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

1712.

In this the 10th year of Queen Anne an act paſſed For continuing the Company's exclusive Trade, and the Redemption of their Fund was prolonged to Lady-day, 1736. *Folio State Papers.*

The Company repreſent to the Commons that they export annually to the Eaſt Indies about 150,000 £. value in Woollen Goods and other Engliſh products. *Anderſon.*

February. The Emperor Bahadar Shah perplexed with the reſtleſs ambition of his four ſons, who in his life time ſhewed themſelves competitors for his thrown, died in diſcontent. He is ſucceeded by his ſon Mauzm ud Dien Jehander Shah. *Holwell.*

1713.

January the 5th. Sir John Chardin died at London. He was a French Proteſtant and ſheltered himſelf in England, ſoon after the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantz by Louis the 14th. He was treated in England with uncommon reſpect and received the honour of Knighthood. His 'Travels to Perſia' have made his name juſtly celebrated, before the French edition, there is an head of him in an oval ſupported by two Eaſtern figures according to *Granger's Portraits, &c.*

~~The Peace of Utrecht.~~ *Guthrie.*

The Emperor Jehander Shah is conquered and murdered by his nephew Ferokhſere, who by the influence of the famous Seids becomes maſter of the Empire. *Holwell.*

1714.

The French Company, although their affairs were in a deſperate ſituation, ſolicit a renewal of their Charter which they enjoyed half a century, and was now nearly expired. The Miniſtry grant it for ten years. *Raynal.*

The Zamorin entered into a war with the Dutch Eaſt India Company, but he was forced after three years to conclude a diſhonourable peace, being compelled to rebuild the Fort which he had demoliſhed, and to pay them ſeven *per cent.* on all the Pepper exported out of his dominions for ever, and to pay a large ſum towards the expences of the war.

Cope's Hiſt. E. India.

Charles the Sixth, Emperor of Germany, grants Commiſſions to ſhips to trade to the Eaſt Indies. This was afterwards the foundation of the Ostend Company which was ſo very injurious to the intereſts of the Engliſh and the Dutch.

Anderſon and others concurring.

~~August the 1ſt. Queen Anne died in the 50th year of her age, and the 13th of her Reign.~~

ADDENDA TO THE HOUSE OF STUART.

1600.

~~At the beginning of the ſeventeenth Century they began to cultivate Tobacco in the Eaſt Indies.~~

Profeſſor Beckmann's Technology.

1605.

It was in the reign of the Emperor Jehangir (which commenced now) that a Firmán was iſſued prohibiting the uſe of Tobacco, the following account is taken from the Perſian of Khulaſſet ul Towarikh, and thus tranſlated by a Gentleman who ſigns himſelf ORIENTALIST. *It was publiſhed in the India Gazette of April the 17th 1790, and is here copied by the Compiler from that uſeful and long eſtabliſhed Paper.*

Tobacco was originally brought to India from one of the iſlands of the Franks, and was uſed in the compoſition of certain medicines. The ſmoke of it was alſo preſcribed for the cure of ſome diſeaſes. In a little time, a few people of ſtrong healthy conſtitutions took a liking for it, and fought after it with much avidity, particularly in the reign of the Emperor *Jehangir.*

About that time, the uſe of it became very frequent, inſomuch that all ranks of people were deſirous of ſmoking it. Princes and Nobles, men of piety and learning, poets and orators, rich and poor, all grew fond of it, and gave it the preference before every other luxury, letting it before their friends and

guests as the greatest delicacy they could offer to them, till at length the inclination for it prevailed so much, that they would deprive themselves of food to procure it, and could scarce bear to exist without it. Its bitterness was esteemed sweeter than sugar, and the smoke of it more ornamental to the eyes than the finest surmah or antimony. The flame of it was more agreeable than a fire in the month of December; and the want of it more felt than the want of a companion on a tedious journey. It enlivened the bowers of retirement, and added new pleasure to the societies of the gay.

Those, on the contrary, who disliked the custom of smoaking Tobacco, inveighed against it as a most pernicious luxury, as a means of murdering time—suitable only to debauchees and wine drinkers, as a disturber of the tranquillity of the soul, and an enemy to wisdom and virtue; as a source of wickedness and vice, destroying the bloom of youth, and the smile of cheerfulness. At length, when the use of it had become very frequent, and a fondness for it had infected all ranks of people, the Emperor issued an order to forbid smoaking it, and the Imperial Firmán was sent to the Governors of provinces, to forbid the sale of Tobacco throughout their districts. To enforce the observance of this prohibition, many people in the city of Lahore, who ventured to continue the practice, were imprisoned, and their lips cut off. But the inclination for it was so strong, that others were not deterred by these examples, and in a little time, the use of Tobacco became general.

1610.

March. The Grand Seignior, on the application of an English Ambassador, granted a general pass of protection to the English Merchants, passing through his dominions, who were concerned in the East India trade, and he commanded all his Beglerbegs "to courteously receive and entertain the said merchants or subjects of Britain coming or passing through or by any of his Dominions, especially with a view to trade to the territories of *Yaman Aden* and *Mokha* and the parts adjoining" and to give them no molestation by Sea or Land.

Purchas's Pilgrims, vol. 1.

~~The Persians defeat the Turks near Babylon. Playfair.~~

1612.

Otr of Roses discovered by the mother of Nour Jehan, the favourite Sultana of Jehangir. Selima Sultana, one of Akbar's widows, in compliment to the Emperor, named it Otr Jehangiry.

Gladwin' Hindostan

For the satisfaction of the reader, I will add some abbreviated anecdotes of the Shirley family, collected from Mr. Granger's Portraits, &c. (*See Caput* 1613)

It appears the spirit of adventure ran through this family. Sir Robert, our present Ambassador, was introduced at the Persian Court by his brother Sir Anthony, of whom I can give no more information than what the following conveys, which is copied from Granger's Portraits

Antonius Sherleyus Anglus, &c. *Magni Sophi Persarum legatus invictissimo Cæsari, cæterisque principibus Christianis, &c. Ægidius, Sadeler (Sculptor) D. D. 4to.*

Mr. Granger adds. *He is represented in a cloak, gold chain, appendant to which is a medal of the Sophi etc. This scarce and curious print was probably engraved by one of the Sadelers.*

Mr. Granger says, Sir Anthony was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies in the reign of Elizabeth. He afterwards travelled to Persia and returned to England in quality of Ambassador from the Sophy (as also his brother Sir Robert) in 1612. In the following year he published an account of his travels. He was a Knight of the order of St. Michael in France, a Knight of St. Jago in Spain, and was, by the Emperor of Germany, raised to the dignity of a Count, and the King of Spain made him Admiral of the Levant sea. He died in Spain, after the year 1630.

Mr. Granger observes, there is also a print of Sir Robert in Mr. Gulston's collection, under the oval is the following inscription. *Magni Sophi Persarum legatus ad sereniss. D. N. Paulum P. P. V. cæterosque Principes Christianos. Ingressus Romam solenni pompa, die 28 Septembr* 1609, *ætat suæ* 28. *G. M f.* (*Romæ* 8*vo*)

Which informs us *Our Persian Ambassador entered Rome with Eastern magnificence at the age of* 28 *on an Embassy to the Pontiff, Paul the* 5*th.*

There is also a print of the Princess the Lady Teresia Shirley. *She has a chaplet of Roses on her head, long hair, part of which is braided and twined with a rope of pearls, naked breasts, necklace; Vandyke. p. Hollar f. &c.*

Mr. John Bernard had two of these extremely scarce prints, and sold one of them to the Dutchess of Portland, for three guineas.

This Princess fell in love with Sir Robert for his valour, which he signalized in several engagements with the Turks, during his residence in Persia. She was herself very valiant. Doctor Fuller observes her complexion resembled ebony more than ivory. Dr. Granger remarks it does not appear so from the print.

There is a portrait of her in her Persian dress, at Preston House, near Brightelmston; and whole lengths of her and her husband at Petworth.

1621.

An Earthquake at Banda.

Historian's Pocket Dictionary.

1622.

It has been observed that the massacre at Amboyna is misplaced in this compilation under Caput 1622, *and the authority of Mr. Playfair, who places it under* Caput 1624, *is opposed to the Compiler. The Compiler thinks the Gentlemen who have been so condescending as to make a remark which was obviously meant to correct this apparent error, and begs leave to call to their recollection, that there are two Æras, the Vulgar and the True, as the following quotation from Helvicus will fully explain.* 'The Christian Æra takes 'its beginning at the Calends of January, according 'to the Supputation of Dionysius Exiguus a Monk, 'who lived in the time of Justinian the Emperor. 'For he supposed, according to the vulgar opinion, 'that Christ was born on the 25th of December, 'so that the eighth day after his birth designed for 'his circumcision, did precisely fall out on the

‘ Calends of January whereupon he grounded the ‘ commencement of THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA. But ‘ the moſt learned have diſcovered this date to be de- ‘ fective, which defect, or miſtake, Scaliger determines ‘ to be the ſpace of almoſt two years, that is to ſay, ‘ in ſuch ſort as that the firſt year of THE CHRISTI- ‘ AN ÆRA is truly the third after the Nativity ‘ and ſo forward. He has ſet down the birth of ‘ CHRIST to be about the beginning of October, by ‘ a moſt ingenious argument or reaſon drawn from ‘ the order or courſe of the diurnal High Prieſts, ‘ and the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt, to which ‘ the circumſtance of time in St. Luke reſpecting ‘ the Shepherds watching in the Fields by night, at ‘ the time of our Saviour’s birth, doth very well ‘ agree.’ *See Scaliger’s Amendment of Times and his preface to his canons. See alſo Calviſius. The reader will perceive according to Scaliger, that the preſent year viz.* 1801, *will be by his computation* 1803. *The above I inſert as it may prevent ſimilar remarks and is very explanative. The accurate Anderſon places the maſſacre of Amboyna under* Caput 1622, *the following quotation will ſhew how juſtly it is placed. It is extracted from “Cope’s New Hiſtory of the Eaſt Indies” London printed for H Owen,* 1758. *The book is now ſcarce, but the Inquirer may find a Copy of it in the Library of the College at Fort William*

“ The treaty between the Engliſh and Dutch Com- “ panies was ſigned the 7th and ratified at London “ on the 16th of July, 1619. The Engliſh Eaſt India “ Company obſerving what an advantageous bargain “ the Dutch had made for themſelves, did not doubt “ their deſign to perform their part of the Contract, “ and therefore, as the treaty empowered them, ſet- “ tled Factories in the Moluccas, Amboyna and Banda, “ to carry it on in the Proportion of trade agreed “ to.”

“ But the Dutch from the beginning never intended “ to keep one article of the treaty, as is evident from “ the outrages they committed at Amboyna before “ three years were expired *(which muſt be in* 1622*)* “ where they pretended that the Engliſh and Japaneſe “ were in a conſpiracy to ſeize one of their Forts at “ Amboyna, and tortured a Japaneſe and Portugueſe “ in the Engliſh ſervice, till they made them ſay what “ their Tormentors dictated to them, and then ſending “ for Mr. Towerſon the Chief of the Engliſh Factory, “ charged him and the reſt of the Engliſh Factors with “ a conſpiracy to ſeize their Fort, ſome of them they “ impriſoned and others they loaded with Irons and “ ſent on board their Ships, they ſeized alſo all the “ Engliſh Merchandiſe, with their books and writ- “ tings, as if the Engliſh had really been their vaſſals “ and Slaves, as they had repreſented them to the “ Indians.”

“ After this they proceeded to torture the Engliſh “ Factors both by fire and water, compelling them to “ ſwallow water (or drown) till one body was ſwel- “ led as big as two, and the water guſhed out at their “ ears and noſtrils, and the eyes were ready to ſtart “ out of their heads. Then taking them down from “ the boards they had faſtened them to, and having “ made them bring up the water again, if they did “ not ſay what was dictated to them they repeated the “ torture.”

“ Others they burnt by inches from the feet up- “ wards, to make them confeſs the pretended plot; “ ſome had the nails of their fingers and toes torn off, “ and in ſome they made holes in their breaſts, ram- “ ming in wild fire, and then ſet fire to it, but were “ ſo merciful at laſt as to put them to death, &c.

“ Such of the unhappy ſufferers as could ſpeak to “ be heard, declared in the moſt ſolemn manner, that “ they knew nothing of any plot, but were entirely “ innocent of what the Dutch had charged them with. “ To the narrative which was printed of this inhuman “ proceeding, the Engliſh Eaſt India Company an- “ nexed many convincing reaſons to ſhew the impro- “ bability that their Factors ſhould be engaged in any “ ſuch conſpiracy.”

1628.

When the Company ſtated to Parliament (*See Caput* 1628) that “ they made 30 barrels of Gun Powder “ at their own Powder Mills of the Salt Petre brought from India” I preſume they alluded to the proclamation iſſued in 1626, by which the inhabitants of London were commanded to preſerve their urine throughout the year for the purpoſe of making Salt Petre.

The Turks invade Perſia. *Playfair.*

1631.

Almoſt 1000 Perſians killed by 30 Turks in the Eaſt. The ſiege of Babylon commenced.

Herwicus’s Tables, page 167.

1637.

An Earthquake at Manilla.

Hiſtorian’s Pocket Dictionary.

1638.

The Compiler poſſeſſes a Map of India, drawn in 1638, *by Albert de Mandelſlo, a gentleman, belonging to the Embaſſy, ſent by Frederick, Duke of Holſtein, to the Great Duke of Muſcovy, and to the King of Perſia. He commenced his travels in India* 1638, *and finiſhed them in* 1640. *In this Map the Town or City of Bengalla is laid down on the mouth of the river and is characterized in the ſame manner as other large places. It is but reaſonable to ſuppoſe that ſome ſuch noted place had exiſted and given name to this fine province.*

Major Rennel ſays “ In ſome ancient Maps and “ Books of travels we meet with a city named Ben- “ galla; but no traces of ſuch a place now exiſt. It “ is deſcribed as being near the eaſtern mouth of the “ Ganges, and I conceive that the ſite of it has been “ carried away by the river: as in my remembrance “ a vaſt tract of land has diſappeared thereabouts. “ Bengalla appears to have been in exiſtence during “ the early part of the laſt century.”

See Memoir, &c. London Edition 1788, *page* 57.

Mandelſlo thus writes of the Province of Bengal, in the year 1638.

“ The Province of Bengalla may no doubt be num- “ bered amongſt the moſt powerful of all the country, “ giving its name to the Gulf into which the Ganges “ diſembogues itſelf by four ſeveral channels or “ mouths. Its principal cities are Raymehel, Kaka

" or Dacca, Philipatan and Satigan. It is ſubdivi-
" ded into many other leſſer Provinces, the moſt con-
" ſiderable whereof are Puna and Palan, from which
" ſeveral Kings have not thought it much to aſſume
" their titles."

1640.

Diamond mines diſcovered at Colore.

Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

1644.

Sir Thomas Roe died. In this great man the accompliſhments of the Scholar, the Gentleman, and the Statelman, were eminently united. He zealouſly promoted the intereſt of the Eaſt India Company at the Mogul Court. He collected ſeveral curious Greek and Oriental MSS. which he preſented to the Bodleian Library, to which he alſo left his valuable collection of coins. The fine Alexandrine MSS. of the Greek Bible, which Cyrill, the Patriarch of Conſtantinople, preſented to Charles I. was procured by his means. His "Negotiations" were publiſhed in 1740, fol.

Granger.

Public hearted ROE,
Fair, full, ſagacious, active, patient, brave,
Led to theſe diſtant Climes adventurous Trade.

Dyer's Fleece, Book 2d.

1647.

Shah Jehan in this, the 20th year of his Reign, removed the ſeat of his Empire from Agra to Delhi, calling it Shahjehanabad. *Fraſer.*

1652.

John Graves died this year. He was a celebrated Orientaliſt, and took a more accurate ſurvey of the Pyramids than any traveller preceding him. He made a conſiderable collection of Oriental MSS, Gems, and Coins, for Archbiſhop Laud.

See his Works in two vols. 8vo. with different plates of the Pyramids.

1663.

September. Lord Mulberry arrived at Bombay, with Sir Abraham Shipman. The latter was the firſt Engliſh Governor of that Iſland.

2. Humprey Cook.
3. Mr. Aungier, 1674.
4. Sir John Child, Bart. 1682.
5. John Vaux, 1690.

Mr. Vaux was detained at Surat as an hoſtage that the Mogul's firmán ſhould not be infringed, while Mr. Harris and Mr. Anneſly held the actual Government, and in conſequence of their mal-adminiſtration Sir John Gayer was ſent out in 1694 with the high title of "General of all India." He continued in the Government. *(I cannot aſcertain how long.)* beyond the year 1700, and was ſucceeded by Sir. Nicholas White.

Cope's Hiſt. Eaſt India.

1666.

The Empire under Shah Jehan produced a net Revenue of 27,500,000 £. His forces in 1647 amounted to 911,400 horſe and foot. *Fraſer.*

1667.

Samuel Bochart died this year. His literary character can be given in one line. *It is harder to ſay what he was ignorant of, than what he knew.* This great Orientaliſt publiſhed the "Geographia Sacra" and "Hierozoicon" and other elaborate works, of which a complete edition was publiſhed in Holland in two volumes folio in 1712. Louis Capellus, a native of Sedan, profeſſor of divinity and of the Hebrew language in the proteſtant univerſity of Saumur in France, had the honour of being tutor to the great Bochart. Capellus himſelf publiſhed the "Critica Sacra" a work commended by the great Grotius, alſo "Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica Cent. V." and the "Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum" in which he proves the novelty of the Hebrew accents againſt the two Buxtorfs. This book made a great noiſe in the learned world. Capellus died in 1658. *The above conjoined anecdotes are abbreviated from Granger.*

1670.

The Engliſh had at this time a Factory at Batacola, (*a ſea Port next to the ſouthward of Onore*) when a ſhip came to lade, the Captain of which had a fine Engliſh bull dog, which he preſented to the Chief of the Factory; after the ſhip was gone, the Factory, which conſiſted of 18 perſons, were going a hunting and carried the bull dog with them, and paſſing through the Town, the dog ſeized a cow devoted to a Pagod and killed her. Upon which the Prieſts raiſed a mob, who murdered the whole Factory; but ſome natives who were friends to the Engliſh, made a large grave and buried them all in it. The Chief of Carwar ſent a ſtone to be put on the grave with this Inſcription: *This is the burial place of John Beſt and ſeventeen other Engliſhmen who were ſacrificed to the fury of a mad Prieſthood and an enraged Mob.* The Engliſh did not renew their Factory there. *Cope's Hiſt. Eaſt India.*

1676.

The famous Edmund Halley was ſent this year to St. Helena to take a Catalogue of the fixed Stars which do not riſe above the Britiſh Horizon.

Exerciſes on the Globes, Art. Robur Caroli.

1686.

An Embaſſy from the King of Siam to Louis the 14th. *Playfair.*

1688.

A Revolution in Siam. *Playfair.*

1694.

The Muſkat Arabs made a deſcent on Salſet and committed great depredations in plundering and burning villages and churches, and killing the Prieſts. They carried off about 1400 captives into irredeemable ſlavery. *Cope's Hiſt. Eaſt India.*

OBSERVATION.

The Reader will pleaſe to Correct the following ERRATA, *as a Book of Chronology ought to be more minutely exact than any other publication, and the* ADDENDA *is to be conſidered in the ſame manner as if the Paragraphs were read under their reſpective dates in the body of the Compilation. They will be printed ſo in the Second Edition.* MR. DEBRETT *of Piccadilly, to whom the Compiler conſigns the Publication of this in England, will pleaſe to reprint it accordingly.*

ERRATA.

Page 1.	*Column* 1.	*Caput* 1600.	*Line* 22	for	*December* 1ſt,	——read—	December 31ſt.
—— 2.	—— 2.	—— 1611.	—— 3	for	*City of Macao*,	——read—	City of Meaco.
—— 3.	—— 2.	—— 1613.	—— 4	for	*Court of Macao*,	——read—	Court of Meaco.
—— 4.	—— 2.	—— 1623.	—— 5	for	*by at Jury*,	——read—	by a Jury.
—— 6.	—— 1.	—— 1631.	—— 12	for	*paniſh Shoes*,	——read—	Spaniſh Shoes.
—— 0.	—— 2.	—— 1637.	—— 21	for	*river or well*,	——read—	river or wall.
—— 8.	—— 2.	—— 1660.	—— 21	for	*various alterations*,	—read—	various altercations.
—— 9.	—— 1.	—— 1666.	—— *place the date* 1666 above *the death of Shah Jehan, not below it*				

THE EAST INDIAN CHRONOLOGIST.

PART THE SECOND.

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

GEORGE THE 1st. 1715.

1715

GREEN Tea now began to be uſed in England. *Before this peri d Bohea was uſed in the circle of polite life, as we learn from the Poets. POPE in the Rape of the Lock makes Belinda wiſh ſooner than have loſt her favourite curl that ſhe had been*

In ſome lone Iſle
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way,
Where none learn Ombre, none e'er drink Bohea!

This year the Engliſh Company ſent a deputation of two gentlemen to the court of Delhi; one an Engliſhman named John Surman, and the other an eminent Armenian, named Cojah Serhaud, to ſolicit new privileges. William Hamilton attended the Embaſſy as Surgeon. *Fraſer, Bolts, and others correſponding.*

1717.

January 7th. The Engliſh East India Company obtained from the Emperor Ferokhſere, a Firman exempting them from paying any duties in his dominions. *Fraſer.*

January 25th. Edward Hamilton, Esq. Governor of Madras, is succeeded by George Pigot, Esq.

The Public Records.

Resolutions confirming the publication of the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, and Calendar of the Home Office Papers, and granting permission for the publication of certain other works, on conditions of their being published under the Superintendence and, with their sanction, of such persons only [illegible] as shall be approved by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The English East India Company's privileges were renewed for forty years in 1698.

Dominion (Lord William Hamilton, Baronet) created Earl of Inchiquin, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, and failing such heirs, to the heirs male of the body of Mary, Countess of Orkney, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Murrough O'Brien, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, late Governor of Jamaica, and a privy councillor of Ireland, and to the heirs male of the body of Elizabeth, Countess of Inchiquin, deceased, wife of the said Sir Murrough O'Brien, and daughter and heir of Donough, Earl of Thomond, deceased, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of Charles, Lord Baltimore, deceased, and failing such heirs, to the heirs male of the body of Henry, Lord Baltimore, deceased, and failing such heirs, to the heirs male of the body of Sir Thomas Taaffe, Knight, deceased, and failing such heirs, to the heirs male of the body of Sir Theobald Taaffe, Knight, deceased, and failing such heirs, to the heirs male of the body of Sir Francis Taaffe, Knight, deceased, and failing such heirs, to the heirs male of the body of Sir Nicholas Taaffe, Knight, deceased, and failing such heirs, to the heirs male of the body of Sir William

The power of the Seids was now so enormous that Ferokhsere had only the name and trappings of Royalty, and he resolved on their death, which being discovered by the Seids, they now (February) murdered him and took from the Castle of Selim Ghur Abou Berkaut Ruffeh al Dirjant, the third son of Behadar Shah, and proclaimed him Emperor.

Fraser, Holwell and Jonathan Scott.

Ruffeh al Dirjant died of a consumption about four months after his exaltation *according to Jonathan Scott. See Hist. of the Deckan, &c. vol.* 2, *p.* 167. But he was cut off by the Seids according to

Fraser and Holwell.

Ruffeh ad Dowlah succeeded his brother. He died a natural death this year and was succeeded by Roofhun Akhter, afterward Mahomed Shah.

Fraser, Holwell, and Jonathan Scott.

During the short reign of Ruffeh ad Dowla a rebellion broke out at Agra, in favour of Sultan Nekosir, a grandson of Aurungzebe's, the commotions were soon quelled, and Nekosir remanded to the Castle of Agra, where he had been before imprisoned 40 years.

Holwell. Jonathan Scott.

1720.

January 29th. Joseph Collet, Esq. Governor of Madras, is succeeded by Francis Hastings, Esq.

The Public Records.

The French took possession of the Island, called Mauritius, by the Dutch, who possessed it for a short time, but abandoned it for the Cape of Good Hope, the French now people it from the neighbouring Isle of Bourbon, and name it the Isle of France. *Rayna'.*

Sept. Oct. The power of the Seids was destroyed, Seid Hussein was cut off by treachery, and Seid Abdallah was taken prisoner by Mahomed Shah, who gave him a generous allowance, which he did not long enjoy, as he died soon after. *Fraser. Holwell.*

The Seids of Barha, Hussein Ally Khan and Abdallah Khan, were famous in their time, for creating and dethroning Kings, like the Earl of Warwick in the Reign of Henry the 6th and Edward the 4th. [*See the Note affixed by Vansittart to his version of the anecdotes of Assuf Jah, Asiat. Mis. vol.* 1.]

June. A terrible Earthquake happened at Pekin in China. Many houses were demolished and above 1000 persons buried in the ruins. *Salmon.*

The Dutch Company allotted the inhabitants of Amboyna four thousand parcel of land, in each of which they were first allowed and then compelled to plant one hundred and twenty-five trees, amounting in the whole to five hundred thousand. Each of these parcels produces annually on an average upwards of two pounds of Cloves, and consequently the collective produce must weigh more than a million. *Rayn.*

December. Mr. Robert Walpole laid before the Commons a Scheme to restore public Credit, namely, by ingrafting nine millions of *South Sea* Stock into the Bank of England; and the like into the East India Company: And a Committee was accordingly appointed to receive Propofals from the Bank, the South Sea Company, and the East India Company.

Salmon.

Propofals were circulated this year to publish 8000 Copies of 'The New Testament and Psalter in the 'Arabic language for the benefit of the poor Christians 'in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt, 'and other Eastern Countries.' The undertaking was recommended by the very learned Prideaux, also by the Chaplains to the Embassy to the Ottoman Porte —to the Turkey Company at Aleppo—to the Turkey Company at Smyrna—by the Superior of the Greek Convent at Alexandria—the Chaplain of his Czarish Majesty—the famous Solomon Negri, and others. The following I annex in preference to any other letter, merely because it was written by *a British East Indian.*

Extract of a Letter from the Revd. George Lewis, *Chaplain to the Honourable* East-India *Company at* Fort St. George, *dated* July 18, 1720. *To the Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*

Being inform'd that the Society have some Thoughts of reprinting the New Testament in the Arabic Language, and being likewise desired to give my Sentiments of that Undertaking, in Compliance therewith I think I may affirm for Truth, that in the Eastern Parts of the Turkish Dominions, viz. from Damascus in Syria to the confines of Persia, there are great Numbers of Christians, whose Native Language is Arabic: Many of the Inhabitants of those great Cities, Mosul (or Nineveh), Baghdad (or Babylon), and Bassora on the Euphrates, professing Christianity, and all speaking Arabic. I may likewise observe, that in all those Countries the Art of Printing is either not known, or else not put in Practice; and the Books they have being all Manuscripts, must consequently be very dear: And therefore the distributing a large Quantity of Testaments in Arabic among those Eastern Christians, who are generally poor, must be a signal Benefit.

As to the Mahometans, (tho' I cannot promise much from them) nevertheless if some Copies of this Edition happen to fall into the Hands of the Learned among them, they may conceive better Thoughts of the Christian Religion than now they have.

And I judge this a proper Season to set this Work on Foot while Mr. Negri is in England, whose Skill in the Oriental Languages is well known, especially in the Arabic, which, as a Native of Damascus, is his Mother Tongue, and of which having been a Professor in Places of Note for a great Part of his Life, he must be esteemed a compleat Master, and therefore no Person that I know of, fitter to have the Care of this Edition, whenever it shall be undertaken.

[*See the pamphlet containing the several letters in support of the undertaking. London printed by J. Downing* 1720.]

1721.

January. The King gave the Royal assent to an Act to disable the present Sub Governor, Deputy Governor and Directors of the South Sea Company, at, from and after the respective times for electing a Sub Governor, Deputy Governor and new Directors of the said Company, to take, hold, or enjoy any Office, Place or Employment in the said Company or in the

East India Company, or Bank of England; and from voting in Elections in the ſaid Companies.
State Papers. Salmon.

March. The King gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act to enable the South Sea Company to ingraft part of their Capital Stock and Fund into the Stock and Fund of the Bank of England, and another part thereof into the Stock and Fund of the Eaſt India Company; and for giving farther time for payment to be made by the ſaid South Sea Company to the uſe of the public.
State Papers. Salmon.

June. The King gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for the farther preventing his Majeſty's Subjects from trading to the Eaſt Indies, under foreign Commiſſions, and for encouraging and farther ſecuring the lawful trade thereto, *with other matters reſpecting the Pilots of Dover, Deal, and Thanet, which are not connected with the plan of the Eaſt Indian Chronologiſt. See the State Papers.*

October 26th. Francis Haſtings, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Nathaniel Elwick, Eſq.
The Public Records.

1722.

~~The Jeſuits and Converts expelled China.~~ *Truſler.*

Twenty five veſſels loſt at the Cape of Good Hope.
Raynal.

The Iſle of Sable (a flat about a quarter of a mile in circumference to the Eaſt of Madagaſcar) diſcovered by the French in the Diana, commanded by M. de la Feuillée.
The Abbe Rochon.

Huſſein, King of Perſia, murdered by Mahmood (the ſon and ſucceſſor of the famous Miriweis) and Mahmood himſelf murdered afterward by Eſref, one of his general Officers, then Prince Thamaſp the 2d, the repreſentative of the Seffi family, aſcended the Perſian Throne.
Salmon, Guthrie, and Playfair, the fact. Gladwin, the ſucceſſion.

The Turks reduce the frontier Towns of Perſia.
Salmon.

The Emperor granted a Patent for eſtabliſhing an Eaſt India Company in the Auſtrian Netherlands, uſually called "The Oſtend Eaſt India Company."
Salmon, Truſler, and others.

Kang Hi, Emperor of China, died about this time, and was ſucceeded by Yong Tching, which ſignifies *Laſting Peace*, the name he made choice of when he aſcended the Throne.
Salmon.

The mountaineers of Candahar commonly called Pitans, conquer Iſpahan.
Cambridge.

1723.

The Oſtend Company have now a Factory on the banks of the Hoogly.
Anderſon.

The States General of the United Provinces iſſued a Placart, prohibiting their ſubjects under ſevere penalties, to intereſt themſelves in the Oſtend Eaſt India Trade. But notwithſtanding all the oppoſition they met with from the Engliſh and French, as well as the Dutch, they opened a ſubſcription for their Capital Stock, which was filled in a few days and ſeveral Engliſh Merchants became contributors.
Salmon.

May. The King gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act to prevent his ſubjects being concerned in any Subſcription for an Eaſt India Company in the Auſtrian Netherlands and for the better ſecuring the Eaſt India Trade.
Salmon.

1724.

Diamonds are ſaid to have been diſcovered in the province of Bundlecund, about this time, and (like moſt other extraordinary diſcoveries) by accident. Children were caſually ſeen playing with ſome rough ſtones by a lapidary who chanced to go to Punnah (the Capital of the province, diſtant about 130 miles to the S. W of Allahabad) from Benares. He honeſtly diſcloſed to the Rajah, the nature and value of them, who cauſed the earth to be explored accordingly, and they were found near the following villages, Rangpore, Mujagawan, Chowpore, Bungapore.

[*Vide the Aſiatic Miſ. vol. 1 page 311, Calcutta Edition. The paper is ſigned Tribunus, which I have reaſon to believe is Col. Ironſide, I am thus particular as the actual name is not given*]

1725.

The Tyrant Jaffier Khan, died to the great joy of the three Provinces, he was the firſt Soubahdar in whom was united the Government of Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa, (*ſee A. D.* 1718) which before were always diſtinct Governments. He was ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law Soujah Khan, who liberated the Zemindars that had been impriſoned by the late Soubahdar, and eaſed them of ſeveral taxes and impoſitions with which he had loaded them.
Raynal.

January 25th. Nathaniel Elwick, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by James Macrae, Eſq.
The Public Records.

The French eſtabliſh themſelves, ſword in hand, at the mouth of the Mahe, notwithſtanding which violence they obtained from the Prince, who governed the diſtrict, an excluſive right to the Pepper Trade.
Raynal.

~~War between the Perſians and Turks.~~ *Playfair.*

1726.

The Eaſt India Houſe erected.
Every late Chro: concurring.

April. Thomas Pitt, Member of Parliament for Old Saurum, in the county of Wilts, died at his Seat at Swallowfield, near Reading in Berkſhire. He had been above ten years Governor of Fort St. George. (*See Capt.* 1698-1709)
Salmon.

Auguſt. King George the 1ſt, complies with the Company's Petition and grants a Charter of Incorporation for Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and a Common Seal, with power to make Bye Laws, and to try all cauſes, Civil and Criminal, excepting High Treaſon.
State Papers.

1727.

Peace between Perſia and the Ottoman Porte.
Playfair.

June 11th. George the 1ſt died at Oſnaburg in the 67th year of his Age, and the 13th of his Reign.
Hiſt. of England.

GEORGE THE II. JUNE, 1727.

1728.

The Danish East India Company residing at Copenhagen published proposals for a new Subscription to be taken at Altena, near Hamburg, for enlarging their ancient Capital stock. *Anderson.*

Hyder Ally Khan (the son of Nadim Sahib) born at Deonelly, a small Fortress between Colar, and Oscota, in the Bangalore country.

Life of Hyder by M. M. D. L. T.

1729.

The Dutch Company obtain a prolongation for an exclusive trade to India for 21 years longer than the present period, for which privilege they paid to the Republic 3,600,000 guilders (or about 330,000*£*. sterling) their power, pomp and wealth in India, and more especially in the Isle of Java, even at this time equalling those of some considerable monarchs.

Anderson.

Oct. The King of Denmark takes the Danish East India Company under his immediate protection, intending to make it the most flourishing one in Europe, and with this intent grants the Company extraordinary privileges. *Anderson.*

Jillal ud Dien Hyder was born this year at Delhi, his father Sufdar Jung, who was then in the province of Oude, in commemoration of this event, erected, near Lucknow, the Fort of Jillalabad. We shall see this Prince, by and by, under the name of Sujah ul Dowlah, a name much better known to the English.

Forster, and others concurring.

1730.

Propofals for a new regulated East India Company were laid before the Parliament, and the advantages and disadvantages thereof fully stated, whereupon the present Company's exclusive privileges were prolonged for 33 years. (*To Lady day* 1769) But their fund is now reduced, their trade and shipping much encreased, also their customs paid to the crown. *Anderson.*

The French now enjoy great prosperity, in the East, instead of one ship from India once in two years, there arrived four this year, yet so superior was the English Company, that in the Spring of this year seventeen of their ships sailed from India. *Anderson.*

The old Danish Company ruined. *Raynal.*

May 25th. James Macra, Esq. Governor of Madras, is succeeded by Thomas Morton Pitt, Esq.

The Public Records.

May. The King gave the Royal assent to an Act for reducing the Annuity or Fund of the United East India Company, and ascertaining their Right to trade to the East Indies. *Salmon.*

October. The Marlborough Indiaman burnt in the Thames by the Salt Petre on board taking fire.

Salmon.

The usurpation of the Afgans in Persia ended.

Playfair.

Four English China ships arrived this year, bringing to England 1,707,000lb. weight of Tea, and three ships from Coast and Bay with 371,000 peices of various kinds of Callicoes, exclusive of other valuable merchandise. *Anderson.*

The winter proved so severe in Delhi and its environs this year, that the water froze in vessels of Copper, which were all burst. Running water and the river itself froze. It rained three nights successively, and in several places it rained ice. (December 1730 January 1731). *Seid Gholam Hussein Khan.*

1731.

January. The Bengal Indiaman taken by Angria the Malabar pirate. *Salmon.*

The King of Sweden sets on foot an East India Company for trading from Gottenburg to the East Indies, and in consequence of the Diet approving the scheme of Henry Koning, a Charter is granted for fifteen years. *Anderson, Salmon and Raynal.*

The King of Portugal forms a temporary East India Company for sending out *one* Ship on an occasional voyage to Surat and the Coast of Coromandel, and thence back to Portugal, exclusive of all others, for which a partnership was formed whole Capital was limited to 600,000 Cruzadoes. (*a Cruzade of Ex: is* 2 *s.* 3*d*). The Subscribers were, some time after the return of the Ship, to be paid back their principal and their dividend of the profits. *Anderson.*

Wretched state of the power founded by GAMA *and* ALBUQUERQUE! *O fallen Glory of Portugal! Is this the Octroy ratified by your Sovereign for trading to the extensive territories which his Ancestors acquired by the valour of Heroes and the blood of thousands!*

June. Advice was received in England that the Prince George, had been cast away on the coast of China, that the Governor and magistrates of Canton collected upwards of 660*£*. and distributed it among the unfortunate Officers and Sailors that escaped. An instance of Pagan Humanity that cannot be paralleled in any Christian Country on the like occasion. *Salmon.*

July. Four Provinces in China destroyed by an Earthquake. *Tryster.*

Gold Mines discovered by the Dutch in Malacca.

Salmon, Tryster and others.

The Treaty of Vienna, by the fifth Article of which the Ostend Company is abolished for ever.

Collection of Treaties, vol. 4th.

1732.

Ten Dutch East India Ships from Batavia, with Cargoes of immense value, arrived this year safe in Holland. *Anderson.*

A new Danish Company acquire a Charter for forty years to come. *Raynal.*

Sadaat Ally Khan, Nabob of Arcot, dies, and is succeeded by his nephew Doast Ally Khan. *Orme.*

June. An Act passed for the better securing the East India Company's trade. *Salmon.*

August the 9th. At a General Court of the East India Company, Sir Mathew Decker in the Chair, they were acquainted with the proceedings commenced about a year ago in the Court of Exchequer, on Mr. Arbuthnott's arrival from China, against Mr. James Naish, chief Supercargo there, relating chiefly to the purchase of the Company's Tea, and the great quantity

of Gold brought from China for him, all which had been proved by ſeveral commanders of Ships and Supercargo's from China, particularly by a letter of directions, for conveying the gold to Mrs. Naiſh. After many debates the court reſolved to this effect, that the general Court approves of the conduct of the Court of Directors as to their proceedings againſt Mr. Naiſh and recommends to them the vigorous continuation thereof, and that they by no application from him or any in his behalf do come to any compoſition or agreement with him, without the approbation of a General Court being firſt had. They alſo reſolved that the Court of Directors be empowered to receive any Scheme or Schemes tending to the reductions of the Intereſt on their Bonds, or paying them off. The Chairman then reported a method for preventing or reſtraining private trade, an evil ſo miſchievous to the Proprietors, containing divers Orders to their Governors abroad for cauſing all goods not allowed, to be ſeized there, &c. Auguſt the 16th Mr. Naiſh delivered in an anſwer to the charges laid againſt him, which was referred to the next General Court. (See Caput, 1733.)

The following lines are extracted from a poem, on Printing, which was publiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for Auguſt, 1732.

But ſee, ye Learned! from far a genial ray
Dawn in the EAST, and promiſe riſing day!
See, diſtant climes, in this auſpicious hour,
Receive with tranſport Learning's ſovereign power!
Behold this *Art* in fam'd Byzantium riſe,
And barb'rous Sultan's hail the mighty prize;
High it advances o'er the mufti's rage
Though prieſts the ruin of their craft preſage
O! would indulgent heaven by this reſtore
In eaſtern lands the Arts they loſt before:
By this make Turks their native rage forego,
And the vile frauds of Mecca's prophet ſhow:
While Aſia's realms enjoy a milder doom,
While Greece its Athens boaſts, and Thrace a ſecond Rome;
O'er diſtant worlds while truth and freedom ſhine,
And conſcious nations bleſs the *Art* divine.

September. Several Proprietors of East India Stock offered to the Court of Directors to lend the Company £40,000 £. on their Bonds, payable in 18 months, which the Court accepted of. One of the Subſcribers for raiſing the above ſum immediately ſold 500£. of the Bonds at ¼ *per Cent.* Premium.

1733.

Mr. Freke's Government at Fort William commenced now. *McKenly's Directory.*

This year the Dutch attempted to limit and reſtrain the traffick of the Swedes and Danes, &c. to the East Indies, and would have engaged the Engliſh in interrupting the navigation of thoſe Powers thither, as they had done that of the Flemings in the affair of the Oſtend Company, but the Engliſh ſeem to have grown wiſer than to make the Dutch quarrel their own, eſpecially in what concerned the Dutch infinitely more than the Engliſh, for the Dutch had monopolized all the fine ſpices, and drove the Engliſh and the reſt of the Europeans from thoſe Iſlands, where they are produced; and the Dutch now fear ſome European power may put in for a ſhare of them, they having no other title to them than a lawleſs force. *Salmon.*

In March. This year was publiſhed "Ancient accounts of India and China by two Mahommedan travellers, who ſailed to thoſe parts in the ninth Century, tranſlated from an Arabian M S in the library of Mons. the Comte de Seignelay. By the learned Euſebius Remander, Prior of Froſſay and Chateaufort, Doctor of the Sorbonne and one of the forty of the French Academy."

June. At a trial in the Exchequer between the East India Company and Mr. Naiſh their Supercargo in China on an information brought by the Company againſt him for importing 2000 pieces of gold, amounting to 100,000£. without paying a duty of five per Cent for the ſame, Mr. Naiſh denying the fact and likewiſe inſiſting that no ſuch duty was due by Law, the jury found that Mr. Naiſh had imported 365 pieces of gold, value 26,864£. and left the matter of law to the determination of the Court which ſeemed to be of opinion that no ſuch duty was due. *Salmon.*

November. Mr. George Sale publiſhed this month his tranſlation of the Koran. A tranſlation of the *Al Meſra* or famous night Journey of Mahommed was publiſhed at the ſame time, the work of the late learned Mr. Wild, of Norfolk.

1734.

The Druggiſts and other dealers in Coffee, Tea and Chocolate in London, came to a reſolution for cauſing a Committee to attend the East India Company and deſire them to join in a Petition to Parliament for taking off Exciſe Duty upon thoſe Commodities.

Twenty-two Dutch East India Ships arrived this year in Holland with Cargoes of immenſe value. In Auguſt twelve (or fourteen) French Indiamen arrived in France, which ſhews the French Company's riſing proſperity in the courſe of a few years.

Anderſon and others.

The French Company determine on keeping the Iſle of France (*ſee A. D.* 1720) and Commiſſion the famous M. Mahé de la Bourdonnais to improve it. To this able Officer it is indebted for its forts, aqueducts, bridges, hoſpitals and granaries. His abilities and great ſucceſs in India have given a luſtre to his memory. *The Abbe Rochon.*

February. A battle between the Turks and Perſians, when Kouli Khan loſt 10,000, and killed 20,000 men before Babylon. *Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.*

1735.

February 3d. George Morton Pitt, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Richard Beynon, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

May 29th. A battle in Perſia, in which the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Khan, they loſt 60,000 men, a General and ſix Baſhaws.

Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

Auguſt. A rain commenced at Delhi which continued for thirty hours together with ſo much violence that moſt of the houſes in the Capital fell down, and the little ſtream at the Serai of Roſhenârâ roſe to ſuch an height, that ſeveral ſtreams of five feet in depth ran

through the ſtreets. News came that the City of Agra had felt the like calamity. *Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.*

This year the Mahrattas demanded and acquired from the Emperor Mahomed Shah the greateſt part of the fine province of Malwa, and a grant of the fourth part of the Net Revenues of the other provinces in general, which was the origin of the famous CHOUT. [*See the Introduction to Major Rennell's Memoir, page* lxxxiii. *London Edition* 1788.]

The following Poem appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine of this year.

INDIA.

Quo primâ Eoas luſtrat ſol lampade terras
Eſt tellus, redolens cinnima, dives opum:
Hic lucro impulſus variis mercator ab oris
Currit, et appellit portubus emptor hians.
Undique vendendas nam deſert India merces,
Utendique foro gens bene ſcita ſuo.
Exponunt veſtes, Sinarum vaſa, flabella;
Multaque fæminei eſt ſcommatis herba patens,
Gingiber et macis, nux et moſchata, piperque
Ut cuique eſt ſtudium, navis onuſta redit.
Interea impatiens ventos cauſatur iniquos,
Et queritur longam mæſta Corinna viam.
Nam tota in veſte eſt et, ſic eſt fæmina, ſordent
Noſtra, ſed externi ſingula grata fori.
Dumque eadem nymphis regnabit cura Britanis,
Vix primas aliis India terra dabit.

INDIA.

I ſing, of India, an extenſive land
Whoſe numerous States an hundred Kings command,
Here the Mogul a ſpacious Empire ſways;
Around his golden ſeat the dazzling blaze
Of diamonds, rubies, ſapphires, ſtrike the eye,
The richeſt throne beneath the copious ſky:
His Capital ſo wide extends, it's bound,
A day will ſcarce ſuffice to courſe it round.
But numerous cities on the Indian coaſt,
May in extent with proud Auguſta boaſt:
Pegu, Narſinga, Agra, Biſnagar,
How wide their bounds, how vaſt their ſtrength in war,
What armies pour they on the martial plains,
Where elephants obey the curbing reins;
Pegu's vaſt monarch when he ſeeks the chace
With wolves and lions hunts their fellow race;
By arts made tame they only veſt their rage,
When with their ſavage ſpecies they engage.
But tis more grateful to the Muſe's toil
To ſing the riches of this fertile ſoil:
Her mountains teeming with the precious ſtore,
Of diamond quarries and of golden ore.
There ſprings the glittering gems which monarchs wear
And ſparkling luſtres which adorn the fair.
The ſilkworms form the wardrobes gaudy pride;
How rich the veſts which Indian looms provide;
Yet let me here the Britiſh nymphs adviſe
To hide theſe foreign ſpoils from native eyes;
Leſt rival artiſts murmuring for employ,
With ſavage rage the envied work deſtroy.

But now her vegetable wealth ſurvey'd;
Too large a theme the Coco's ample ſhade;
A tree of wond'rous uſe in India grows,
Which every needful benefit beſtows.
Its plenteous juice a vinous flavour gives
And with a pleaſing guſt the thirſt relieves;
Its fruit yields oil, milk, bread; its leaves avail
To roof the huts and form the naval ſail;
Beneath its bark a filmy treaſure lies,
Fit for the loom, and laſting ſtuff ſupplies.
Here teas rich ſhrubs their valued leaves unfold
And hence gay veſſels form'd of porcelain mould.
In its wild woods the parrot builds her neſt,
With plumage of the gayeſt tinctures dreſt.
Sweet docile bird, whoſe imitating tongue
In words diſtinct repeats its mimic ſong.

Such are the treaſures Indian climes may boaſt,
But Pagan ignorance o'erſpreads the coaſt;
To idol Gods, or living brutes they bow,
Their King's the greateſt Deity they know.
Ye Chriſtians, as their plenteous wealth you ſhare
With your bleſt faith enrich the Natives there.

November. The great cauſe between Mrs. Naiſh and the Eaſt India Company was determined, *viz.* Whether a Depoſit of 20,000 £. made by Mrs. Naiſh, authorized thereto by a general letter of Attorney from her Huſband, in his abſence, for ſecuring his return into England, and his abiding the iſſue of all matters depending between the ſaid Company and him, ſhould be returned or not: when the Barons of the Exchequer delivered their opinions *ſeriatim*, the L. C. Baron and Mr. Baron Carter were for returning the 20,000 £. Mr. Baron Comyns and Mr. Baron Thompſon were againſt it, and that the Company ſhould keep the Money in their hands, till all law ſuits depending between the Company and him were ended; after them Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſpoke for near an hour, and declared his opinion in favour of the Company, and that the money ſhould remain in their hands, till all ſuits between them were ended, and took notice that if the Party was not ſatisfied with this determination, there was a higher Court of Judicature to appeal to.

1736.

Jan. A proclamation was iſſued prohibiting his Majeſty's Subjects from trading to the Eaſt Indies contrary to the liberties and Privileges granted to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, or Society trading to the Eaſt Indies, or from ſerving in, or being on board any ſhips employed in ſuch unlawful trade.

This year Sante Croix, one of the Antilles, was purchaſed for 75,000 Crowns, of the Court of France by the King of Denmark, it being very commodious for the Commerce of the Daniſh Eaſt India Company.

March. Thomas Kuli Khan proclaimed King of Perſia, by the title of Nadir Shah, Coins were immediately ſtruck in his name with the following inſcription:

Coins and Money have proclaimed through the Earth the reign of Nadir of Perſian Soil, and the King who conquers the World.

On the reverſe, in a cipher, is the following inſcription, which is a Chronogram, as the numerical letters are expreſſive of the year in which he uſurped the Crown.

What has happened is Beſt.

On the ſame ſide is

Struck at Kirman 1148.

He also had coins struck at Kandahar thus impressed

The Sultan Nadir.

On the reverse

May God perpetuate his Reign.
Struck at Kandahar.

Fraser.

~~Seven Dutch East Indiamen lost at the Cape of Good Hope.~~ *Raynal.*

The King of Trichinoply dies, and his Queen Menachiama disputes the Government with Trimolanaik, her competitor and a prince of the Royal blood. The Nabob of Arcot takes advantage of their dispute and subjects the Kingdom, which afterward became feudatory to that Potentate. *Cambridge. Orme.*

~~October the 23d. The Derby East Indiaman, worth ninety thousand pounds, shamefully surrendered by Captain Anselm to Angria, the Pirate.~~ *Salmon.*

~~Nov. 13th. Died the learned and ingenious orientalist, Mr. George Sale.~~ He was carried off by a raging fever, of which he had been ill eight days. He was of a healthy constitution, had a communicative mind in a comely person, and was likely to have long continued a public benefit and honour to his country, by the fruits of his excellent knowledge, being under forty years of age. He waved the profitable profession of the Law, to which his younger years had been trained, and wherein he might have been an eminent practiser, for the study of the Eastern and other languages, both ancient and modern, which by the conversation of Mr. Dadichi, his Majesty's Interpreter, but more by the penetration and propensity of his own genius, he attained to a proficiency in, which is not to be excelled, or perhaps equalled by few of his survivors, whereof he has given an extraordinary testimony in his translations and embellishments of the Koran of Mahommed. He had, besides, a principal hand in compiling the Universal History, the introduction to which was entirely his own. He translated also a part of Mons. Bayle. He was a member of the society for promoting Christian knowledge. He left behind him a curious library, in which were many rare, beautiful, and valuable MSS. written in the Persian, Turkish, Arabic, and other languages.

1737.

October the 11th. At the shifting of the Monsoon an uncommon storm arose at the mouth of the Ganges, the water arose forty feet higher than usual, eight Indiamen and all the small vessels were destroyed (it is said above 20,000) and 300,000 souls perished. *All Chronology concurring.*

The account of this calamity is thus stated in the Gentleman's Magazine for these times.

"In the night between the 11th and 12th of October, there happened a furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges, which reached sixty leagues up the River. There was at the same time a violent earthquake, which threw down a great many houses along the river side; in Galgota* alone a port belonging to the English, two hundred houses were thrown down; and the high and magnificent steeple of the English Church sunk into the ground without breaking. It is computed that 20,000 Ships, Barks, Sloops, Boats, Canoes, &c. having been cast away. Of nine English Ships, then in the Ganges, eight were lost, and most of the Crews drowned. Barks of sixty tons, were blown two leagues up into the land over the tops of high trees: of four Dutch Ships in the river, three were lost with their men and Cargoes, 300,000 Souls are said to have perished. The water rose forty feet higher than usual in the Ganges."

* So spelled in the original, but it means Calcutta.

1738.

~~Mr.~~ Freke, Governor of Fort William, is succeeded by ~~Mr.~~ Cruttenden. *McKenly's Directory.*

About this time the French began to built the Fort at Karrical. *Raynal. Orme.*

~~April. Died Robert Adams, Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company and formerly Governor of Tellichery.~~ When there, being once a hunting and separated from his company in the woods, he was attacked by a tyger who seized him by the shoulder, but he at the same time pierced him with a lance through the body, which occasioned their both falling together, but he happily disengaged himself, and the tyger died of his wounds. He brought his skin into England with him, and ever since had the Tyger added to his family arms. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

~~May~~ the 15th. The Barons of the Exchequer determined the great cause between the East India Company and Mr. Naish, on an information for importing gold, and their Lordships gave judgement for Mr. Naish. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

1739.

February. The Battle of Karnal, after which Nadir Shah approached toward Delhi; and on the seventh of March entered the gardens of Shalimar: on the eleventh 120,000 (some write 150,000) Delhians were massacred: He took away seventy millions of pounds sterling in money and jewels (amid which was the famous Coh Nour, which Tavernier mentions to have seen in 1670 who valued it at one million and an half sterling. It was afterward in the possession of Catharine the Second of Russia. On the sixth of May, Nadir Shah returned to the gardens of Shalimar, and from thence proceeded to his own dominions. *All Historians in the Fact concurring.*

After the victory at Karnal, Nadir struck coins with the following inscription:

Nadir the master of Fortune, and King of Kings, is the most powerful of the princes of the earth.

May God perpetuate his Reign.
Struck at Ahmedabad 1152.

This and the Coins mentioned in Caput 1736 were in the collection of Dr. Richard Mead, and seen by ~~Mr.~~ Fraser, the translations were made by that gentleman, and are inserted here on the authority of *Fraser.*

The western boundary of India before this year was at the mountains inhabited by a savage and cruel people, called Bellages or Balluches, but by a treaty between Mahomed Shah and Nadir Shah it was now removed to the Indus.

See Jeffery's Map of the East Indies.

Some ſhort time before Nadir Shah entered Delhi, Soujah Khan, Soubahdar of the three provinces, died. The Bengaleſe ſtill venerate the character of this lenient and excellent Prince. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Suffraz Khan.

Holwell. Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.

Mr. Cruttenden, Governor of Fort William, was this year ſucceeded by Mr. Baddyll. *McKenly's Directory.*

March the 28th. The great affair of Mr. Nairn was thus finally concluded. The East India Company to pay him 28,020 £. and he to allow 500 £. toward Law expences, and to give a bond of 10,000 £. not to trade to the East Indies, either in the Britiſh or foreign ſervice for ſeven years *Gentleman's Magazine.*

1740.

Thirty thouſand inſurgent Chineſe maſſacred by the Dutch at Java. *Chronicle of remarkable events.*

The Streets, Rivulets, and Moats, were ſoon filled with the dead bodies of the Chineſe, in ſome places one would have been over the ankles in blood. So great was the ſlaughter!—The Dutch in this havock loſt only about one hundred men. *See the Gentleman's Magazine July* 1741 *for a moſt intereſting account of this dreadful and (as matters are there ſtated) neceſſary ſlaughter.*

Sahojee (Son Raja) of the houſe of Savagee) dies, after a reign of fifty years, and is ſucceeded by Bajerow, the Peiſhwa, who in conjunction with Ragojee the Buxſhi confined the Ram Raja, the lawful heir, in the fortreſs of Sattarah, and divided the government between them. Bajerow taking the weſtern Provinces of which Poonah is the capital, and Ragojee the eaſtern Provinces, who fixed his reſidence at Nagpore the capital of Berar. *Major Rennell's Memoir, &c.*

May. Ragojee with 10,000 Mahrattas invades the Carnatic. Doaſt Ally Khan is ſlain in oppoſing them, and is ſucceeded in the Nabobſhip by his ſon Subter Ally Khan, who fled to Madras and obtained the protection of that Preſidency. He was ſoon after confirmed as Nabob by a grant from the Soubahdar of the Deckan, Nizam ul Mulk. *Cambridge. Orme.*

The Emperor Mahomed Shah unable to pay the *Chout* to the Mahrattas, authorizes them to collect the amount themſelves, upon which two hundred thouſand Mahrattas ravaged this fine country for ten years. *Raynal and others.*

This year the French Eaſt India merchandize at Port l'Orient amounted to twenty two million of livres, or about one million ſterling. *Anderſon.*

1741.

After twenty years ſilence, another attempt was made under Captain Middleton to explore a N. E. paſſage, which proved unſucceſsful. *Anderſon.*

April. An Act paſſed for opening a Trade to and from Perſia through Ruſſia *Salmon. Harris.*

Oct. Major Lambert was choſen by the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, Governor of St. Helena.

1742

Aliverdy Khan defeats Suffraz Khan on the plains of Ghyria (about five miles north of Moorſhedabad) and uſurps the Muſnud of the three Provinces, Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa. *Writers vary in the date of this battle. I follow Mr. Holwell who was on the ſpot during the reign of every Soubahdar who held the united Government. He particularizes the events of his own times and dates the battle of Ghyria,* January 28th. 1741-2.

The Mahrattas again invade the Carnatic, beſiege and take Trichinopoly, and ſeize Chunda Saheb, whom *the French* acknowledged as Nabob of Arcot. He was carried priſoner to the Fort of Sattarah, and remained there until the year 1743. *Orme, and others.*

October. Subter Ally Khan, Nabob of Arcot, murdered by his brother-in law Mortez Ally Khan, who for a while uſurps the Government. The Army before the cloſe of this year proclaimed Seid Mahomed Khan, the infant ſon of the murdered Nabob. *Orme.*

This year the famous Mr. Dupleix ſucceeded Mr. Dumas as Governor General of *French* India and Governor of Pondicherry, which he held until 1754.

Britiſh India Analyzed.

Nov. the 1ſt. This morning, came on, at the Court of King's Bench at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, the great cauſe ſo long depending between the Eaſt India Company and Captain Goſlin, late Commander of the Suſſex Eaſt Indiaman, concerning the loſs of the Cargo of the ſaid ſhip.

The trial laſted until near five the ſucceeding morning, when, after many learned arguments by the Council on both ſides, the Jury gave a verdict on behalf of the Company for 30,203 £.

Gentleman's Magazine.

December. Captain Mildleton had the honour to receive from the Royal Society their annual prize medal, for his curious obſervations made during his late voyage (*See Capt.* 1741) and the great progreſs he made toward the diſcovering the N. W. paſſage to the Eaſt Indies in his Majeſty's ſhip the Furnace.

Gentleman's Magazine.

1743.

Seid Mahomed Khan, the young Nabob of Arcot, pays a viſit of homage to Nizam ul Mulk, who detains him, but treats him with lenity, and appoints Koja Abdalla Khan, Nabob of Arcot, during the young Prince's minority. *Orme.*

April the 18th. The Princeſs Louiſa Eaſt Indiaman wrecked on a rock off the Iſle of May (*near Bonavilla,*) ſeventy-four of the crew periſhed. The Captain and forty more, by aid of the fragments of the wreck got ſafe to the Iſland.

See the account &c. by Surgeon Lightfoot.

May the 13th. The Court of King's Bench delivered the opinion of the Judges, in the great cauſe wherein the Eaſt India Company were plaintiffs, and Captain Goſlin defendant, whereby the verdict for 30,203 £ obtained by the plaintiffs in November laſt was ſet aſide and a new trial granted.

Gentleman's Magazine.

July the 12th. Came on before Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, at Guildhall, the trial between the Eaſt India Company and Captain Goſlin, Commander of their ſhip the Suſſex, which laſted from nine in the morning until ſix the next morning, when a verdict was given in favour of the Company for 33,000 £.

Gentleman's Magazine.

July the 22d. Was held a general Court of the Eaſt India Company, when it was unanimouſly agreed to divide four per Cent. at Chriſtmas next for the half years dividend, and to empower the Directors to build ſhips on account of the Company, at the ſame time a dividend of three and a half, for the half year due at Midſummer was declared to be payable on the 29th of July.

September. Major Dunbar appointed by the Eaſt India Company Governor of St. Helena.

November. The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, agreed to give John Dean (the only ſurvivor of thoſe brave fellows who tarried in the Suſſex Eaſt Indiamen, when the Captain and moſt of the crew deſerted her,) 100 *l.* *per annum* for his life, and 50 *l.* per annum to his wife in caſe ſhe ſhould ſucceed him. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

December 30th. 'A Comet with a tail half a yard in length, made its appearance at Delhi, and ſhone for twenty two days together, beginning with the duſk of the evening and continuing as late as midnight. It remained motionleſs betwixt the end of Piſces and beginning of Aries. At the end of that time it ſeemed to move between the two ſigns toward the S. W. but then it's tail aſſumed a pike's length from the next month of Zilhija, and the comet itſelf became of the bigneſs and brightneſs of Veſper, always increaſing in magnitude and brilliancy, and inclining toward the Eaſt, it diſappeared the laſt day of the ſame month.' (*Feb. 3d* 1744.)

Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.

1744.

At the commencement of this year, three French China Ships were taken by Commodore Barnet, who ſold them to General Imhoff, the Dutch Governor of Batavia.

January 28th. Richard Benyon, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Nicholas Morſe, Eſq.

The Public Records.

February the 2d. A general Court of the Eaſt India Company was held, when it was agreed to lend the Government One Million of money at three per cent. as an equivalent for prolonging their Charter for fourteen years (*that is from* 1769 *to* 1783) to commence from Michalmas 1744, which was confirmed by *the Act of Parliament of the 17th of George the Second.*

February the 16th. The Grantham Eaſt Indiaman, homeward bound from Bengal and Bencoolen, was loſt off Folkeſtone in a ſtorm about 8 o'clock this night. The Captain (Hale) and the crew ſaved themſelves excepting one boy, who was waſhed over board. The ſhip and cargo, which conſiſted of Pepper, were entirely loſt. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

Koja Abdalla Khan dies (ſuppoſed by poiſon) and Anwar ul Dien Khan ſucceeds him, and he (on the murder of Seid Mahomed the young Nabob, which took place this year) was finally appointed by the Nizam to the Government of the Carnatic. This was the firſt introduction of the preſent family into the Arcot territory. *Orme.*

The Straits of Bally diſcovered by the French this year, and the Straits of Lambo ſoon afterward by the Engliſh. *Raynal.*

March the 31ſt. War proclaimed between England and France.

Henceforward continual ſtruggles were made for the acquiſition of Power by Madras and Pondicherry—in rivalſhip the London and Paris of the Eaſt. The Deckan and Carnatic were deluged with blood, and we perceive by the different Hiſtories that the troubles continued with very little variation until the fall of Pondicherry in 1761, *which terminated the political exiſtence of the French in India. Their Star of Proſperity now aroſe—it was ſplendid—it dazzled—it ſoon approached it's wane, and totally diſappeared!*

In conſequence of the Proclamation of War, two ſixty gun ſhips, one fifty, and a frigate of twenty guns, were ſent by the Engliſh to cruize in the Indian ſeas, which took in the ſtraits of Sunda and Malacca three French ſhips returning from China to Europe, the cargoes of which produced 180,000*l.* ſterling.

June the 14th. The Acapulco ſhip worth 313,000*l.* ſterling, taken by Anſon in the South ſeas, was this day brought to England.

Pruſter, Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

December. The French Eaſt India Fleet, at the cloſe of this month, with upwards of 50 ſail of Merchantmen from Cape Breton, under a ſmall convoy, arrived ſafe in the ſeveral ports of France, notwithſtanding the prodigious number of Men of War England had in commiſſion, and the vaſt ſums yearly expended for ſecret ſervice.

1746.

Mr. Braddyll, Governor of Fort William, was this year ſucceeded by Mr. Forſter. *McKenly's Directory.*

Jillal ud Dien Hyder, Prince of Oude, was married this year to the daughter of the late Izaac Khan, the Emperor's favourite. The nuptials were celebrated with uncommon ſplendour. Among the preſents made to the bride, were one thouſand ſilver cups, each weighing one hundred Rupees. *Jonathan Scott.*

This year, the King of Denmark, renewed the Daniſh Company's Charter. *Raynal.*

February the 15th. The ſcaffolding was taken down from the fine monument erected by Mr. Cheere, on the ſouth ſide of Weſtminſter Abbey, in memory of the late Sir John Chardin, the celebrated Oriental Traveller, who died in 1713. Under the arms of Sir John; on a ſcroll is the motto, alluding to the honour he acquired by travelling, viz. 'NOMEN SIBI FECIT EUNDO' and under the meaſuring wheel, quadrants, books, &c. put in the manner of trophies, is, Sir John Chardin; and lower 'SOLI DEO GLORIA,' and at the bottom of the monument 'RESURGAM', all theſe characters are put in braſs letters, fixed into the marble, in a beautiful manner, reſembling the ancient monumental inſcriptions.

March. The Dobbs Galley and California ſet out this month in company with their convoy the Loo, a 40 gun ſhip, to find out the N. W. paſſage by Hudſon's ſtreights.

April the 29th. Commodore Barnet died of a nervous fever at the garden houſe of Fort St. David, a loſs then grievouſly lamented, and afterwards ſeverely felt by the Engliſh in India. The command fell to Captain Peyton of the Medway.

May. Captains Moore and Smith ſailed in queſt of the N. E. paſſage, in hopes, if ſucceſsful, of obtaining

the reward of 20,000 £. promised by Parliament, but they returned unsuccessful in October 1747.

Account of the several Attempts, &c.

June the 25th. A naval engagement near Negapatam, between Captain Peyton and M. de la Bourdannais. The English fleet had the advantage, and French retired to Pondicherry.

July. Mr. Brady appointed Chaplain to the East India Company's Factory at Bombay. *Or rather* BOONBAY, *so named by the Portuguese on account of its excellent harbour, but this name has been corrupted by the English to Bombay.*

August the 26th. The East India Company received news, that six of their ships were arrived at Spithead, and that the late Commodore Barnet had taken ten French East Indiamen, in addition to the former captures.

September the 1st. Fort St. George surrendered to the French General Mr. Mahé de la Bourdonnais.

Raynal. Orme.

October the 2d. The French squadron under M. de la Bourdonnais almost demolished by a furious storm off Madras. Twenty other vessels belonging to different Nations, were either driven on shore or perished at sea. The effects of this storm were not felt in the road of Pondicherry. Mr. *Orme, from whose faithful and elegant History this circumstance is abbreviated, remarks* That the violence of the hurricanes is generally confined to sixty or eighty miles in breadth, although in their progress they generally blow quite across the Bay of Bengal.' *Orme.*

About this time, the Sepoys called *Telingas*, were first embodied by the French at Pondicherry. They are so called from their birth place, on the Coast of Coromandel. *Seid Gholam Hussein Khan.*

1747.

This year, there was at China, eight English, six Dutch, four Swedish and two Danish East Indiamen. The French sent none on account of the war. *Anderson.*

Mr. Forster, Governor of Fort William, was this year succeeded by Mr. Dawson. *McKenly's Directory.*

May. The Vigilant and Medway, French East Indiamen ships of 22 guns each, being part of the convoy which escaped from Admiral Anson, were now taken by the English.

June the 18th. Nadir Shah murdered. *Hanway.*

Ahmed Abdalli, the treasurer of Nadir Shah, on the demise of his master, went off with all the treasure, and established a kingdom at Kabul from the provinces of Hindoostan, which had been ceded to Persia, in 1739. His first invasion of Hindoostan was in 1739, when he had command of an army belonging to Nadir Shah. Henceforward he is known by the appellation of King of the Abdallies and Dooranies.

Seid Gholam Hussein Khan. Orme.

The Afgans of Herat are called Abdallies or servants of Alli, and Dooranies from a drop (dur,) which they originally wore at one of their ears. This appellation and badge was given by Ahmed Shah, the first Abdalli King, to a body of 2000 guards, which were raised by way of tax from every house in his dominions that had an Habeshi, or a Georgian, or a Calmuc slave. In time this appellation extended to the army of the whole nation. They are mostly cavalry, speak the Peshto language, (but the Persian is the language of the Court) Ahmed Shah could bring one hundred and fifty thousand hardy and very courageous troops into the field. *Hajee Mustapha.*

December. Died in the East India Company's Hospital at Poplar, John Dean, the only surviving sailor of sixteen persons, who remained on board the Sussex East Indiaman on her voyage to China, when she was deserted by Captain Goslin and the rest of the ship's company. He was by the Directors of the East India Company made an *Elder* in the room of Mr. Adams deceased. There was a mezzotinto of him by Faber, after a portrait of him by W. Vercht, naked, leaning on a rock, and holding a pike in his hand. [*I cannot procure the pamphlet which contains the minutes of the fate of the Sussex. This imperfect information is taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 13th, 15th, 17th, and 63d.*]

Ali Mahomed Khan (who in conjunction with Dioud Khan) laid the foundation of the principality of Rohilcund, died at Owlah at the close of this year of an ulcer in his back. He was succeeded in the government of the Rohilla dominions by his third son (the two elder being then in confinement with the Durannies) Saud Ullah Khan, then twelve years of age, and Hafiz Rhamut was appointed his guardian, and regent. *Foster.*

At the close of this year, a powerful squadron sailed from England for the East Indies, viz.

	Guns.	
Namur	74	Rear Adm. Boscawen. Captain Marshell.
Vigilante	64	Lisle.
Deptford	60	Leeke.
Pembroke	60	Tincher.
Ruby	50	Knight.
Chester	50	Spry.
Deal Castle	20	Lloyd.
Swallow Sloop	14	Rawzier.
Apollo, hospital ship		Wilson.
A Bomb	12	

And a Bomb Tender.

The ships already in the East Indies under Rear Admiral Griffin were, the Princess Mary, Medway, Exeter, and York, of sixty guns each: the Winchester, Harwich, Eltham and Preston, of fifty guns each: the Medways's prize and Pearl of forty guns, and the Lively of twenty guns.

1748.

Jan. the 4th, Mr. Mahè de la Bourdonnais was seized at Falmouth on board a Dutch ship called *Statianse Friendship*, bound from St. Eustatia to Holland. Contrary winds brought her into Falmouth and it being discovered that this gentleman was on board, application was made to Captain Baldwin of his Majesty's ship Mercury, who went in search of him: De la Bourdonnais, at first denyed himself, but upon examining his papers he was discovered, and was brought on shore with his Secretary and another Officer. They, on their parole, had the liberty of the town of Falmouth. The immense riches he acquired at the siege of Madras were said to be put on board a Portuguese ship at St. Paul de Loagana, where he put in to victual and water the French men of war, on his voyage from India to Martinico, at which island

he arrived with the French ſquadron of five Men of war in the beginning of laſt September, where he reſigned his Command and went to St. Euſtatia to get a paſſage to Holland. The reaſon of this conduct is ſaid to be, that having been formerly employed on ſome conſiderable ſtation by the French Eaſt India Company, he had embezzled a large ſum to the amount of a million of Livres, but by the influence of his brother in-law, who was then a perſon of great conſequence in the direction of the French Company, he was ſo far from ſuffering diſgrace, that he was continued in employment, and promoted, from time to time, till at length he was appointed to command the ſquadron that failed to take Fort St. George. However, before he could finiſh his expedition and return home, his friend loſt his influence and even his employment in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. De la Bourdonnais fearing the impending ſtorm, converted the ſpoils of Fort St. George into diamonds, and took the courſe abovementioned, about the cloſe of January he was brought to London, and on the 3d of February had an interview with his grace the Duke of Newcaſtle.

This ſame month Major Stringer Laurence arrived at Fort St. David with a commiſſion from England, to command all the Eaſt India Company's forces in India. *Orme.*

January the 23d. The Geraldus, laden with proviſions, bound from Port L'Orient to Pondicherry, was this day taken by the Engliſh ſhips, the Romney and the Amazon, and on the 30th of January, to the weſtward of Scilly, Captain Edgecumbe in his Majeſty's ſhip the Saliſbury, took the Jaſon, a French Eaſt India man of 700 tons, 30 guns and 180 men, ſhe likewiſe was bound from and to the above ports, and was laden with ſtores, ammunition, and eight caſes of ſilver.

Mr. Dawſon, Governor of Fort William, was this year ſucceeded by Mr. Fitch. *M'Kenly's Directory.*

March. Ahmed Shah Abdalli, a ſecond time, invades Hindoſtan, he advanced even to Sirhind, which he plundered, but his progreſs was there ſtopped by the imperial troops, and he returned unmoleſted to Kabul. *Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.*

March. On the night between the 6th and 7th of this month, De la Bourdonnais who went from London to Paris on his Parole, was arreſted there and carried to the Baſtille, where he was to remain until an Inquiry ſhould be made into his conduct, in the expedition he was charged with, particularly the capture of Fort St. George. A great number of Commiſſioners was appointed for this purpoſe by the King of France.

April. Mahomed Shah, Emperor of Hindoſtan, died after a diſaſtrous reign of thirty years. He was ſucceeded by his ſon the imperial prince Ahmed Mirza, who now took the title of Ahmed Shah. *Dow. Gladwin*

Died, about a month after his maſter, Nizam ul Mulk, Aſſuf Jah, the wiſe and accompliſhed Soubahdar of the Deckan. His demiſe took place at Boorahanpore in the one hundred and fourth year of his age. He governed the Deckan with ability for thirty years as an independant Prince, except in name, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Meer Ahmed Naſir Jung.

Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan. Jonathan Scott.

The memorable battle of Shucker Kerah in 1724, gave a tranſient repoſe to the Deckan, while it tranſferred, in fact, though not in form, the ſovereignty of this great limb of the Mogul Empire, from the Houſe of Timur to that of Aſiapheah, in the perſon of the firſt and famous Nizam ul Mulk, ſelf conſtituted, as well as by Sunnuds from Mahomed Shah, the reigning Emperor, Viceroy of all the Six Soubadaries, ſouth of the Nerbudda, one of the great ancient and modern boundaries of proper Hindoſtan. The wiſdom and vigour of the new ruler were immediately felt, &c. *Britiſh India Analyzed, Aſiapheah Rule.*

Sufder Jung made Vizier of the Empire by the Emperor Ahmed Shah.

Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan. Jonathan Scott.

The Commandant of the Tellicherry Sepoys, with ten other officers of that Corps, being convicted of treachery to the Engliſh, were tranſported to St. Helena, where they aſſiſted each other in putting an end to their lives rather than remain in a place from whence they never could eſcape to their native country. *Orme.*

June. About this time diſputes ran high between the Eaſt India Company and the Tea dealers. Theſe gentlemen loudly called out for what they termed a redreſs of grievance, inſiſting on the Company's altering a new method they began at ſale of putting up a ſingle cheſt of tea in a lot, and that to prevent *ſome people* from being cuſtomers the lots ſhould be as large as formerly. They preſented a memorial to the Court of Directors, which was taken into conſideration, and deputies admitted to ſpeak in ſupport of it. After which the Court declared they would proceed in this ſale on the plan before conceived, and that they would have another ſale in November next, and immediately continued the ſale without interruption. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

Oct. the 18th. The ſecond peace of Aix la Chappelle by which Madras was reſtored to the Engliſh. *Guthrie.*

This year the Dutch appeared again at Bandermaſſen, in the Iſle of Borneo, ſo famous for its fine camphire; they had formerly ſettled there, but were maſſacred, like their predeceſſors at that Iſland, the Portugueſe and the Engliſh. *Raynal.*

Mr. Dupleix inveſted with the red ribband and the title of Marquis, by the Court of France, in conſequence of his having defended Pondicherry for forty two days in open trenches againſt Admiral Boſcawen, ſupported by the troops of the Nabob of the country. *Voltaire's Fragments.*

The following is extracted from a periodical paper called *The Fool*, No. 294, publiſhed in theſe times.

" It was long pretended, that the high duties on tea was the true cauſe of ſmuggling; but the India Company, to convince us of this notorious error, have ſhown, that no ſooner had the government conſented to lower the duty, but they immediately raiſed the price of tea.

From the same work I extract what the price of tea was per pound in China in these times.

	l.	s.	d.	
Tea Songlo per pound, - -	0	1	2	9 10ths.
Tea Byng - do. - - -	0	1	3	9 10ths.
Tea Hyfoon, - do. - - -	0	2	5	5 10ths.
Tea Souchoon do. - - - -	0	1	6	5 10ths.
Tea Bohea - do. - - -	0	0	10	1 10ths.
Tea Congou - do. - - -	0	0	11	6 10ths.
Total for six pounds	0	8	3	9 10ths.

This upon an average, is something more than 1 *s.* 4 *d.* ½ each pound — The freight, Commission, and Factory charges, may bring it to about 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per pound.

1749.

The English seize Devi Cottah. *Raynal.*

The commerce of Muskat began to revive as the Government resumed a regular form under the Jurisdiction of its Iman. *Raynal.*

Feb. The Proprietors of the Dutch East India Company lately gave in to the Committee of the States General, some proposals relating to the terms, on which the chief direction of the Company was to be offered to the Prince Stadtholder, and the directors were ordered to deliver in their remarks thereon. By one of the proposals the proprietors offered to the Prince Stadtholder a settlement of 100,000 Crowns a year for the trouble he must undergo in the management of their affairs, but he generously refused to accept of any thing for his trouble, which was a manifest proof of his being resolved to govern, if possible, by popular affection, and not by bribery and corruption, so that if he ever was observed to have had recourse to the latter, it was the fault of the governed, and not of the governor. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

March the 24th. The famous disputes which had so long subsisted between the directors and the proprietors of the Dutch East India Company concerning the conditions, on which the post of director and governor general of their Company, was this day settled to the satisfaction of all parties in an assembly of the states General. The Prince Stadtholder filled the high office. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

April the 13th. The evening commenced at Fort St. David and Porto Novo, with a dreadful hurricane. Two Company's ships were stranded between Cuddalore and Fort St. David. The Apollo Hospital ship was lost, with all her crew. The Pembroke, a sixty gun ship, was wrecked and only six of the crew saved, and the Namur of seventy four guns, in which Admiral Boscawen hoisted his flag, and which was the finest ship of her size belonging to the Navy of England, perished with seven hundred and fifty men. *Orme.*

July the 23d. Anwar ul Dien Khan, Nabob of Arcot, killed; he fell from his elephant shot by a Coffre through the heart, in the battle of Amboor, fought against Chunda Sahib and Muzzuffur Jung, aided by six hundred French and a train of Artillery. He was succeeded by his son Mahomed Ally Khan, who, supported by the English, sat on a Musnud which daily trembled under him, until the French Power was annihilated by the victorious arms of England.

Cambridge, Orme, and others.

Muzzuffur Jung after this victory set up Chunda Saheb as Nabob of the Carnatic, in which he was supported by the French, but Chunda's title was reprobated by Mahomed Ally and the English. *Orme.*

July 25th. Died Matthew Martine, Esq. M. P. and formerly Commander of an East Indiaman, who some years since, on his voyage to the East Indies, was attacked by Angria: He fought him in a gallant manner for several hours, and by obliging him at last to sheer off, saved his ship and Cargo, which was very valuable, for which bold action the East India Company made him a present of 1000 £. in money, and a gold medal set with diamonds of 500 £. value, as a reward of his bravery. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

August. Admiral Boscawen with a part of his squadron, about the middle of this month, took possession of Fort St. George, now restored, agreeable to the Treaty of Aix-la Chappelle. *Orme.*

Sept. Benjamin Robbins, Esq. was appointed by the Court of Directors, Chief Engineer, &c. of all their Forts in the East Indies. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

Sept. the 28th. Died Father Du Halde, the jesuit, in France, celebrated for his History of China.

November the 24th. Major Stringer Laurence took command of the Garrison of Madras.

December the 18th. Richard Prince, Esq. sent Deputy Governor to Madras, as the Presidency was now, and had been for some time past at Fort St. David. *The Public Records.*

Dec. Mr. Mapletoft appointed Chaplain to the English Factory at Bengal.

1750.

The Embden East India Company established by the King of Prussia, by the title of "The Royal Asiatick Company of Prussia, for carrying on trade to China and the East Indies."

Mr. Fitch, Governor of Fort William, was this year succeeded by Mr. Barwell. *McKenly's Directory.*

April the 4th. There was a contest about the choice of the Directors of the East India Company, the proprietors having a list against the House list, but the latter carried it. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

April the 5th. The French defeated by the English and their confederates under Major Lawrence, in a battle 20 miles N. W. of Pondicherry.

April the 16th. Admiral Boscawen arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies with part of his squadron. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

June. About this time one Hannah Snell, born at Dorcester, who had served several years as a marine in Fraser's regiment by the name of James Gray, and went to the East Indies in Admiral Boscawen's squadron, and was at the siege of Pondicherry, presented a petition to the Duke of Cumberland, praying some provision may be made for her now that she is discharged from the service. His Royal Highness referred her petition to General Fraser, to report to him the truth of it; which report being made, his Highness was pleased to order her to be put on the King's list, by which she obtained a pension of 30 £. a year, for her life. It seems her lover being impressed into the marine service, she put on men's cloths, and entered into the same regiment and went in the same ship with him to the East Indies, and was his messmate while he lived (he dying on the voyage); and

was a ſervant to one of the Lieutenants. She behaved with great intrepidity as a ſailor and ſoldier, and her ſex was never diſcovered either by her lover or any of her comrades, till ſhe made the diſcovery herſelf by her petition abovementioned. What was farther remarkable on this perſon, was, that in the battle of Pondicherry, ſhe received twelve wounds, ſix in her right leg, five in her left, and the other in her groin, from the laſt of which ſhe extracted the ball and performed the cure herſelf, to prevent her ſex being diſcovered.

Auguſt. Mahomed Ally defeated by the French in a battle to the Weſt of Trivadi.

Dec. the 5th. Naſir Jung, Soubahdar of the Deckan, was murdered by the intrigues of Muzzuffur Jung and the *Ex Nabob* of the Carnatic Chunda Sahib, aided by the French, under that conſummate politician the Marquis Dupleix. Muzzuffur aſſumes the Government and unites Dupleix with him. *Orme and others.*

Dupleix in conſequence aſſumed the ſtate of a Royal Prince, and held a Durbar agreeably to the Eaſtern manner, in his palace at Pondicherry.

Life of Clive, &c. &c.

Some faithful men conveyed the coffin of Naſir Jung to the monument of Burhân ud Din Gerib, and buried him near the tomb of Nizam ul Mulk. Naſir Jung has written a voluminous collection of Poems which are extant in the Deckan. *Khazanah-ee-Amerah.*

December the 7th. The Court martial which was held at Chatham, (vice Admiral Hawke Preſident) for the trial of Rear Admiral Griffin, in relation to his conduct in the Eaſt Indies, now paſſed ſentence as follows, *viz.* That he fell under the 27th article in the 13th of Charles the 2d, *viz.* Negligently performing the duty impoſed on him, for which reaſon they adjudged him to be ſuſpended from his rank as a flag officer during his Majeſty's pleaſure. Mr. Griffin, ſurprized at the ſentence, did not ſpeak for ſome time, but at laſt aſked for a copy of the ſentence, which was agreed to, and on going off the quarter deck he ſaid it was a hard ſentence. The charge againſt him conſiſted of eight articles, which, to ſum them together, were for neglect of duty, miſconduct, and miſpending his time in fruitleſs councils, inſtead of getting out and engaging the Enemy. *Gentlemen's Magazine.*

1751.

February the 2d. Muzzuffur Jung fell, a ſhort time after his exaltation, and Salabat Jung, the third ſon of the old Nizam, is proclaimed Soubahdar of the Deckan. Mr. Buſſy, the French General was erected a Noble of the Empire and the Northern Circars granted in Jaghire to his nation. *Jonathan Scott.*

Mr. Buſſy was decorated with the titles of Seif ul Mulk, *The Sword of the State*, and Udmut ul Mulk, *The greateſt of the Kingdom.* *Hajee Muſtapha.*

Muzzuffur Jung received a mortal wound by an arrow, which pierced the pupil of his eye. He had no pretenſions to poetry, but had made ſome advances in literature and could repeat the Tahzib ul Mantik *(an Arabian treatiſe on logic)* by heart. He was the firſt perſon who took Europeans into his ſervice and drew them toward the Muſſulman territories, before that, Europeans were confined to their reſpective ſeaports, but after Naſir Jung was killed, he took the French into his ſervice, and made them his principal ſupport, and their authority was at this time abſolute in the Deckan. *Khazanah-ee-Amerak.*

February the 3d. The trial of M. Mahe de al Bourdonnois was concluded in France, he was acquitted of every accuſation brought againſt him and diſcharged from the Baſtille, after three years impriſonment. A poor reward for the glorious ſervices which he rendered to France in India.

May. The King of Pruſſia in order to promote the proſperity of the Aſiatic Company eſtabliſhed at Embden, publiſhed the following declaration. "That if hereafter at any time a war ſhould break out in Europe thoſe who had depoſited their money in the funds of that Company, ſhould be in no danger of having it ſeized or confiſcated, but that property ſhould be ſecure, even the property of the ſubjects of the Powers at war with his Majeſty."

Trichinopoly was this year beſieged by the French who raiſed the ſiege in fifty days. *Orme.*

June the 30th. The Engliſh, under Captain Gingen, defeated by the French at Volconda.

October the 25th. The French repulſed by Captain Clive at Arcot.

December the 14th. The French defeated by the Engliſh under Captain Clive on the plains of Arnee.

December the 25th. Captain Clive took Conjeveram.

1752.

Jan. the 21ſt. An arret of council was publiſhed in France, authorizing the French Eaſt India Company to borrow 18 millions of livres, in order increaſe its Commerce, and the Subſcription was filled the very firſt day the books were opened. In one of the laſt ſhips ſent to India by this Company, a moſt ſuperb French ſuit of cloths, with two fowling peices, and two pair of piſto's, exquiſitely wrought, were put on board, to be delivered as a preſent from the King of France to the King of Golconda.

February. Died, Benjamin Robin, Eſq. F. R. S. chief Engineer to the Hon'ble Eaſt India Company at Madras. He made ſeveral experiments to aſcertain the height to which rockets may be made to aſcend, and to what diſtance their light may be ſeen.

Gentleman's Magazine.

March. Batavia deſtroyed by the Natives.

Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

March the 6th. Richard Prince, Eſq. Deputy Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Richard Starke, Eſq. The Preſidency was ſtill at Fort St David under Governor Morſe. *The Public Records.*

March the 12th. The French defeated by Captain Clive at Kaveri Pauk.

This ſame month Captain Clive deſtroyed the town of *Dupleix Futtehabad*, which had been ſome time building. That riſing town was built on the ſpot where Naſir Jung was killed, in commemoration of which event, coins were ſtruck with ſymbols of the victory, and a column was preparing with a pompous inſcription in French, Malabar, Perſic and the Hindooſtan languages, but Clive razed to the ground all thoſe monuments of Dupleix's vanity. *Orme and others.*

March the 18th. A general Court of the Eaſt India Company was held, when the report relating to the bonds given by the late Preſident and Council of Fort St. George was laid before them, and after ſome debates it was agreed to pay the whole off, principal

and intereſt amounting to 140,000 £.
Gentleman's Magazine.

This year Ally Verdi Khan procured for his grandſon Mirza Mahomed the title of Suraja Dowla. *Parker.*

April. A French Eaſt Indiaman bound from Port L'Orient to Pondicherry was burned 100 leagues from the Coaſt of Brazil, only one Lieutenant and 8 hands were ſaved in a ſmall boat, ſhe carried 60 guns and 350 men. There were ſeveral paſſengers of diſtinction on board, particularly M. De la Touche, who commanded at the ſiege of Pondicherry. She carried magnificent preſents for the Nabob and Chief perſonages in India, beſides three millions of livres in ſpecie, and 600 barrels of gun powder.

April the 17th. Nicholas Morſe, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Thomas Saunders, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

April the 27th. Samcaveram taken by Clive.

May. Acheveram taken by Clive.

June the 11th. The French defeated by Clive at Volconda.

June the 14th. Seringham taken by the Engliſh under Major Lawrence.

June the 23d. Chunda Sahib, the *Ex Nabob* of the Carnatic, who was ſo long ſupported by the French, was now beheaded, and his head ſent to the actual Nabob, Mahomed Ally Khan. *Cambrigde. Orme.*

"Now" ſays Mr. Orme "Mahomed Ally for the firſt time ſaw the face of his rival."

The important ſettlement of Natal (in the Iſland of Sumatra) was eſtabliſhed, and that of Tappanooly ſhortly afterward. *Marſden's Sumatra.*

September. The New Stile took place in England on September the third which day, became the fourteenth. (*See the Act of Parliament.*) This correſponds with the month of Zilkadeh and the year 1165 of the Mahomedan Æra.

The Stile now adopted is nearer the true courſe of the Sun by three days in four hundred years.

October. Gazee ud Dein, (The Elder) eldeſt ſon of the late old Nizam ul Mulk, died, ſuppoſed by poiſon, at a time he was endeavouring to recover the poſſeſſion of the Deckan from his younger brother Salabat Jung. *Orme, Major Rennell's Memoir.*

October the 25th. The Journey men Fan makers preſented a petition to the Court of Directors of the Hon'ble Eaſt India Company, ſetting forth the hardſhips they laboured under from the exportation of Indian Fans, many of which were ſmuggled and ſold, as paying no duty, at ſixpence a piece, to the great injury of regular bred Fan makers and their families, they prayed their Caſe to be taken into conſideration and the importation of Fans to be prevented in future. At the ſame time a Committee of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Fan makers Company, incorporated by Charter the 8th of Queen Anne, preſented a certificate ſigned by the maſter, wardens and principal dealers in Fans, certifying the truth of the poor workmen's petition and the rapid decline in the Fan making trade, and hoped, if the Honourable Court of Directors could not give the relief they prayed for, they would not oppoſe an application to Parliament in behalf of ſuch a number of induſtrious poor ſubjects, many of whom though freemen of London, were in a moſt wretched condition, being deprived of the means to ſupport life by the great encouragement given to the natives of India under the Government of the Honourable Eaſt India Company.

1753.

January the 8th. George the II. granted a Charter for eſtabliſhing Courts of Juſtice and a Military Force in the Eaſt Indies, and granting to the Company all Fines and Forfeitures, &c. impoſed or Judged by ſuch Courts. For incorporating a Mayor and Board of Aldermen at Madraſpatnam, at Bombay, and at Calcutta, with divers priviliges to them and their ſucceſſors. *Folio State Papers.*

July the 2d. Died the Revd. John Peter Stehelin, F. R. S. miniſter of the French Church near Leiceſter fields. He was an excellent Orientaliſt and remarkable for having made himſelf maſter of the following languages, viz. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Engliſh, French, German, Italian, Daniſh, Dutch, Coptic, Armenian, Syriac, Arabic, Chaldean, Gothick, Old Tudeſco or Druid, Anglo-Saxon, Spaniſh, Portugueſe and Welſh.

September the 23d. Major Lawrence defeated the French near Trichinopoly.

In the Public Periodical Engliſh Papers of November 1753, the following lines appeared.

Extempore on Captain Clive's arrival.
Britain rejoice! victorious CLIVE returns!
But how, alas, deſerted Aſia mourns!
Dupleix exults in India's hapleſs fate,
And Gallia triumphs in her wiſh'd for ſtate,
Yet fear not, diſtant India! ſtill his arms:
Shall Europe awe, and ſave thee from alarms.
A high compliment worthy of Clive, and of which Clive was equally worthy!

November the 28th. The French attempted to ſurprize Trichinopoly with 800 men, but were repulſed. In the attempt 297 Europeans were taken priſoners, beſides 65 wounded and 42 men and 9 officers killed in the ditch. The reſt of their loſs, ſuppoſed to be conſiderable, was not aſcertained. The Garriſon ſuſtained ſcarce any loſs.

1754.

This year the ſale of the Cargoes of fifteen French Indiamen which arrived at Port L'Orient, amounted to thirty ſix millions and an half Sterling. *Anderſon.*

March 1754. The King gave the Royal Aſſent to an act to puniſh mutiny and deſertion in the officers and ſoldiers, belonging to the Eaſt India Company.

As moſt of the ſtates in Europe were now putting in for a ſhare of the Eaſt India Trade. The King of Portugal reſolved about this time to extend the trade of his ſubjects to that part of the world, for which purpoſe he granted to the Sieur Oldenbourg an excluſive privilege to ſend five ſhips to Macao near Canton in ſix years, and eleven ſhips to Goa in ten years, upon which grant, a company was erected, whoſe ſtock was divided into ſhares of 1,80,000 rees, about 160 £. ſterling each. Their ſhips was commanded by Engliſh officers, ſtrongly recommended for their ſkill in navigation.

Sulder Jung died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Jillal ud Dien Hyder, now in his twenty fifth year. On his acceſſion to the government of Oude he took the title of Soujah ud Dowlah. *Forſter.*

June the 3d (or Shaban the 10th 1167) *Yet moſt writers place the Event under Caput* 1753. Gazee ud Dien, the younger, ſo notorious for his crimes and

assassinations, deposed the Emperor Ahmed Shah, blinded him and confined him and his mother in the Castle of Selimghur, and raised to the nominal throne Allumgeer, the second, a grandson of Bahadar Shah's. *Seid Gholam Hussein Khan. Scott's hist. of the Deck: V. 2. P. 230.*

August the 17th. Hyder Naig, (afterward the famous Hyder Ally,) now first distinguishes himself by routing the rear of the English convoy, near the French rock at Trichinopoly. *Orme.*

August. Rear Admiral Watson in the Kent of 70 guns, arrived in St. Augustine's Bay in Madagascar, where he refreshed his crew. The Cumberland, Commodore Pococke, and the Tyger, Captain Latham, arrived soon after the Admiral. The Tyger's crew was healthy, but the Cumberland had 200 sick, and buried 67. At the close of September they sailed for Coromandel. *This fleet left England in March 1754.*

Sunday, August the 18th. About four in the afternoon, the whole island of Amboyna was rocked and shaken with the utmost violence, the earth burst in many places and vast torrents of water issued out; the fine stone Exchange, the Castle, and both the Churches, the Chinese Custom House, and the greatest part of the Hospital, were entirely overturned and ruined; all the stone Houses tumbled down, so that the inhabitants were forced to erect slight huts in the fields to keep them from the weather. The Governor Kleryzenaar was obliged to retire to such an house with the principal officers of his garrison, who by that means were preserved. From the 18th of August to the 22d of September, eighty five shocks were felt, by which many people perished. *Gentleman's Magazine.*

October the 15th. The Marquis Dupleix embarks for France. He is succeeded in the Government of Pondicherry by the Sieur Charles Robert Godeheu, who immediately entered upon a provisional treaty of Peace with the English President Saunders which was signed at Pondicherry the 26th of December, and at Fort St. George on the 31st.

See Orme, Cambridge, the Treaty, and Voltaire.

1755.

This year Captain Baker was sent on an Embassy to Ava by the Government of Madras.

Dalrymple's Oriental Repertory.

This is known by the name of "The Negrais Expedition" and from the Papers concerning it, I have extracted the following abbreviated account of our first Settlements in the Ava and Pegu Dominions.

In the beginning of the seventeenth Century, both English and Dutch had considerable Commerce in the Buraghmah (more commonly pronounced Burma) dominions. The English had establishments at Syrian, at Prom, at Ava, and on the borders of China, probably at Prammoo. The Dutch, by an inscription in Teutonic Characters lately found at Negrais, on the tomb of a Dutch Colonel, who died in 1607, appear then to have had possession of that Island, of which the Natives are said to have an obscure tradition. On a dispute with the Burma Government the Dutch and English were expelled thence. The Dutch were never re-admitted, but the English were after a lapse of years. The precise dates of these circumstances cannot be ascertained.

There are two nations under one Dominion, *The Burmas* and *Peguers.* The first authority the Peguers had in the Ava dominions was about the year 1609, they were afterward subdued by the Burmas, and only seven Peguers of each sex escaped the general massacre, but the progeny of these in 1740, with their allies on the 4th of December entered Syrian and massacred all the Burmas of every sex and condition. In 1743 the Burmas recovered Syrian but were immediately dispersed by the Pegu army. Hostilities continued, generally with ill success on the part of the Burmas, until 1752, when Ava was taken. This is the commencement of the Pegu domnion over Ava. The Burmas in turn were successful and took Pegu in the end of May, or beginning of June 1751.

In the Oriental Repertory, where the Fort St. George Consultations are traced, we find the English considered on a re-establishment in the year 1680. In 1684 one Dod, trading thither, received instructions to endeavour to obtain a Settlement, but was unsuccessful.

The account in the Oriental Repertory concludes with a Treaty dated the 28th day of July 1757 between "The Hon'ble United Company of Merchants of England and the greatest King upon Earth Allaum Praw, &c."

By this treaty the English acquired the Island of Negrais and a spot to raise a Factory at Persain, about 2000 feet square, and a free trade through the Burma dominions. *See the Repertory, No. ed.*

January 14th. Thomas Saunders, Esq. Governor of Madras, is succeeded by George Pigot, Esq.

March. Robert Clive, Esq. Member for St. Michaels, appointed Governor of Fort St. David.

The Public Records.

Twenty one English East Indiamen arrived this year safe in the Port of London. *Anderson.*

At this time the English Company were indebted to the Seets (the famous Bankers at Moorshedabad) 1,225,000 £. sterling. *Raynal.*

July the 17th. The Doddington East Indiaman wrecked 250 leagues East of the Cape of Good Hope, 247 souls perished. Twenty three survivors reached a rock, which, from the number of gannets on it, they called *Bird Island*, after having endured every misery there for seven months, they on the 18th of the succeeding February took their departure from thence in a small boat which they had built and called *The Happy Deliverance.* *See the authentic Narrative, &c.*

November the 26th. At a General Court of the English East India Company, it was agreed to reduce the dividend from eight to six per Cent on the Capital Stock to commence from the beginning of the ensuing Christmas.

1756.

Frederickshagore (Serampore) founded by the Danes. *Raynal.*

February the 13th. Gheriah attacked by Admiral Watson and the Mahrattas, it was taken and the whole of Angria's power annihilated; 200 pieces of cannon, six mortars, and a great quantity of naval and military stores, together with money and effects to the amount of 120,000 £. sterling was taken and unreservedly divided among the captors. *Orme.*

Of the Lineage of Angria.

Conagee Angria was the ſon of Lamb Angria, a Coffree by extraction, and a Muſſulman by religion, who was ſhipwrecked on the Malabar coaſt in 1643.

Conagee, the ſon, commenced prirate and aſſumed the ſtate of a Prince about the year 1712. He proved very powerful and was acknowledged as a ſovereign by the neighbouring powers; he was formidable even to the Mogul. In 1715 England concluded a treaty with him which he violated, and vain efforts were made to puniſh him. He died in 1734, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Sambajee Angria, who was likewiſe the terror of all his neighbours. Sambajee died in 1745, and having no children he was ſucceeded by his brother Tulajee Angria, who was poſſeſſor of Gheriah, when taken by Admiral Watſon. *Cope's Hiſt. E. India.*

Gheriah was given up to the Mahrattas, and they in return gave to the Engliſh Company Bancoot, now called Fort Victoria. *Playfair's Strictures, &c.*

By the fall of Gheriah, eight Engliſh, two Scotch, and three Dutch priſoners were relieved from ſlavery.

April the 9th. Aliverdy Khan, Mahabut Jung, died at Moorſhedabad, and was ſucceeded in the Government of Bengal by his grandſon, Surajah Dowla. *Holwell.*

May the 18th. War declared againſt France by England.

June the 20th. Seventy-one days after the death of his grandfather, Surajah Dowla captured Calcutta and confined in the Black hole 146 of the Engliſh Company's ſervants, 123 were found dead the next morning, among the ſurvivors was Mr. Holwell, who erected the monument now ſtanding in front of the Old Fort, in commemoration of the melancholy fate of his more unhappy fellow ſufferers.

Surajah Dowla on the capture of Calcutta changed its name to Allynagore, or "The Port of God."

This year the Danes at Tranquebar, requeſted the King of Tanjore to enlarge their bounds, they met with a refuſal, and in conſequence attacked two Pagodas in the neighbourhood, one of which they took, and while employed before the other, they were attacked to a diſadvantage by the Tanjorine horſe and foot, who killed forty of them and wounded one hundred, they retreated to Tranquebar, a negociation enſued, which, by the interpoſition of the Engliſh was concluded in the middle of Auguſt. *Orme.*

December the 23d. The Dover Man of War, took the Pondicherry, a French Eaſt Indiaman, of about 1000 tons burden, value 160,000 £. Two other rich French Eaſt Indiamen were about this time taken by the Antigallican privateer.

About this time the Engliſh Eaſt India Company ſtationed a ſhip at Ningpo, in China, as being more central than Canton.

1757.

About this time the Sepoys called Telingas, were firſt brought to Bengal by Colonel Clive.

Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.

January the 11th Calcutta freed.

Admiral Watſon's Monument, Calcutta Cemetry.

This ſame day the Engliſh deſtroyed the City of Hougly by fire and ſword, to the great prejudice of Suraja Dowla, as there were the granaries and ſtore houſes of Salt for the ſubſiſtence of his Army in the vicinity of Calcutta.

Jan. the 20th. (The following is written by an Officer of a French Eaſt Indiaman.) "Juſt before we ſailed from Pondicherry fires broke out on the ſurface of the Sea, three leagues from that place, with the utmoſt impetuoſity, throwing up pumice ſtones and other combuſtibles, and forming an Iſland of a league long and of the ſame breadth, which encreaſed to a conſiderable height with a volcano, making a moſt hideous noiſe like thunder, or great guns, and a cloud proceeding from it, breaking into ſmall rain of ſand inſtead of water. This prodigy was firſt ſeen by a ſhip's crew belonging to Pondicherry, who thought at firſt it had been a water ſpout, but coming near it, ſaw a prodigious flaſhing of fire, which ſmelt of brimſtone, and heard a moſt aſtoniſhing noiſe, afterward a vaſt quantity of fiſh was perceived dead on the Sea, and appeared as broiled. Sailing a little farther, they met with ſuch quantities of pumice ſtones, that it was hardly poſſible to make through them, at the ſame time they diſcerned land, but it appeared to them as a cloud of fire and ſmoke on the ſurface of the Sea, and the cloud aſcending into the air diſtilled in ſhowers of rain, which brought abundance of ſand on the ſhip's deck, and being nigh to the flaſhes of fire and hearing the noiſe, they were under great conſternation, but it pleaſed God to ſend a little breeze of wind, that brought them from it. Another ſhip ſailed round it, but they were ſo becalmed that the aſhes proceeding from the vaſt fire fell on their deck, and they were in great danger of being burned."

March. Commodore Stevens, with the Company's ſhips under his convoy, ſailed from Spithead for the Eaſt Indies.

March the 23d. Fort Orleans, at Chandernagore taken, and the fort razed to the ground.

Ives, Orme, Bolts, and others.

March the 30th. His Majeſty's ſhips, the Eagle and Midway, captured the Duke D'Aquitaine, a French Eaſt Indiaman of 1500 tons burden, with 50 eighteen pounders upon two decks. She had ſome months back landed a rich Cargo at Liſbon and was now fitted out as a ſhip of war.

April the 5th. Died William Speke, aged eighteen. His glorious behaviour at the trying hour of death juſtly entitles him to the moſt honourable notice in this compilation. He was the ſon of Henry Speke, Captain of the Kent, one of the ſhips engaged in the attack of Fort Orleans, which we have chronicled to have been taken on March the 23d. His death is thus related in Ives's Voyage and quoted from thence by the inglorious and malicious compiler of the life of Lord Clive. This gallant youth's remains lie interred near the (ſteeple) door of the preſent new Church in Calcutta.

"Captain Speke was dangerouſly wounded in the leg, and the ſame ſhot carried off the thigh of his ſon. Admiral Watſon who ſaw them fall at the ſame inſtant, went up and with the moſt tender expreſſions tried to alleviate their diſtreſs. Captain

Spoke said to the Admiral, *This was a cruel shot to knock down both Father and Son.* Mr. Watson's heart was too full to make a reply; he ordered them both to be immediately carried to the Surgeon. The eyes of the brave youth overflowed with tears, not for his own, but for his Father's fate. When the Surgeon mentioned amputation, he exclaimed, *Good God! do thou enable me in my present circumstance to behave worthy of my Father's Son!* After this ejaculatory prayer, he shewed his resignation and his intrepidity, during the operation, for he never spoke a word, nor uttered a groan that could be heard at a yard distance. The silent trickling tears of the unhappy Father who lay just by his darling Son, expressed his feelings better than they can be described. The worthy youth, hearing, before his death, that his Father was out of danger, calmly surrendered up a valuable life to his Creator."

Ives's Voyage, &c. Life of Clive, Vol. 1, p. 306

The Kent in this action received 138 cannon shot through her side, exclusive of the damage sustained in her masts and rigging.

May the 17th. Died in England, John Feake, Esq. who had formerly been several years Governor of Fort William in Bengal.

June the 23d. Colonel Clive gained THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY, by which the British Nation acquired the Sovereignty of Bengal. Before this the East India Company were a trading association and tributary to the Great Mogul. *All Writers, of all Nations, concurring.*

June the 26th. Vizagapatam surrendered to the French.

June the 29th. Meer Jaffier proclaimed Nabob of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, under the auspices of the English. *Bengal State Papers.*

July the 3d. The deposed Nabob Surajah Dowla put to death in the 25th year of his age, by the eldest son of Meer Jaffier, Prince Meeren. *Parker and others.*

The Pillars of the Pegu Palace (which was built in 1753) were this year carried to Bengal by Captain Bailey. *Dalrymple's Oriental Repertory.*

July. Manilla taken from the Spaniards, by the English. *Trusler. Historian's Pocket Dictionary.*

August the 16th. Admiral Watson died. His remains lie entered in the Cemetry of Calcutta, opposite the Mausoleum of Governor Job Charnock: the following is cut on his Tomb stone.

Gheriah taken, February 15th, 1756.
Calcutta freed, January 11th, 1757.
Chandernagore taken, March 23d 1757.

CHARLES WATSON, *was one of the most amiable characters recorded in the pages of history. He was rich in the esteem of mankind. The Officers of His Majesty's regiment loved and honoured him. The Company's servants of all descriptions admired him for his generosity and wished him every good. Men given to contemplation will find the strings of the human heart so easily touched by reflecting on his conduct as a gentleman and a conqueror, that tears of Sensibility will follow their reflections. I speak as I think, and as I feel myself. History testifies Mr. Watson's tenderness to the family of Angria. But above all I refer the reader to his own letters, which remain at this day a lasting monument and a faithful interpreter of the purity of his brave and honest heart. The tears of the whole Settlement, Europeans, Armenians, and Natives, awaited the remains of this admirable man to the grave. The death of such honorable and feeling conquerors is a loss to the community while the murder of such world destroying heroes as a Charles the 12th would be for the common good of all mankind.* H.

But it was not until the year 1763 that there was opened over the North door of Westminster Abbey a monument in honour of that most excellent of men CHARLES WATSON, with the following inscription.

"To the memory of CHARLES WATSON, Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta, the 16th August, 1756, in the 44th year of his age."

"The East India Company, as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour and conduct caused this monument to be erected."

The Admiral is represented in full proportion, standing upon a pedestal, with a branch of Olive in his right hand, looking toward a beautiful figure of a woman in a kneeling posture, returning thanks to the Admiral for her safe deliverance from imprisonment in the Black Hole, and underneath are the following words.

Calcutta freed, January 11th 1757.

On the other side of the Admiral, is the figure of an Indian prisoner, sitting chained to a pillar, looking with a dejected countenance, but casting a contemptuous look toward the Admiral. Over him is wrote.

Chandernagore, taken March 23d 1757.

and underneath him, is,

Gheriah taken, February 15th 1756.

Such were the honours paid to the memory of Charles Watson, a man deserving of the height of all worldly honours!

The artificial firework fixed to the darts or arrows called by the ancients *salarica* and *mallealli*, were used (for the last time) with good success by the English in the naval engagements in the East Indies, between the squadrons of Monsieur D'Ache and Admiral Watson. *Grose's Antiquities.*

Aug. the 19th. The English established a Mint at Calcutta, and the first Rupee was struck there on this day. *Orme.*

The twenty-four Pergunnahs were this year ceded to the English by Jaffier Ally Khan. *Holwell.*

Sept. the 19th. (31st of George the 2d.) A charter for granting to the Company a moiety of the plunder and booty taken from the late Nabob of Bengal. *Folio State Papers.*

October. The Governor and Council issued orders for the Black Town near Calcutta to be removed, preparatory to the Foundation of New Fort William. *Ives's Voyage.*

Sometime before the close of the year 1757, Captain James in the English East India Company's ship, the Revenge, took a French Indiaman on the Malabar Coast, reputed very rich, as the French offered 100,000 Rupees for her ransom.

1758.

January the 14th (31st of George the 2d) a Charter for granting to the Company Booty and Plunder taken in the East Indies. *Folio State Papers*

March. By the Walpole Indiaman, the King of England received some rich presents from the King of Pegu, together with a letter wrote on a plate of gold containing the strongest expressions of friendship and offers advantageous to the commerce of the British Nation.

April. Lieutenant General Thomas Arthur Lally, Count de Lally, arrived at Pondicherry. He was appointed Governor General, with the most extensive power over all the French possessions and establishments in India. *Voltaire. Orme.*

On the first day of Lally's arrival, he ordered 1000 Europeans and as many Sepoys to march against Fort St. David. *Orme.*

April the 21st. An engagement took place between Admiral Pococke with seven ships, and the Count D'Achè with nine, the Bien Aimè of 74 guns was stranded, but her crew were saved and afterward most of her cannon and stores, this was the principal loss on the side of the French. The battle was not decisive though favourable to the English, as they had only 29 killed and 89 wounded. The killed and wounded of the French squadron amounted by their accounts to five hundred. *Orme.*

The English this year began to settle at Chittagong.

The Government of Batavia by prescribing a mode of dress suitable, attempted this year to reform the extravagancy of the people, but in vain. *Raynal.*

In April this year New Fort William was begun according to *Orme*

New Fort William was begun immediately after the battle of Plassy; the intention of Clive was to render it as permanent as possible, by securing a tenable post at all times. Clive, however, had no foresight, of the vast expence attending it, which, perhaps, may have been equal to two millions sterling.

Major Rennel's Memoir, &c

Naval Force of England and France in India in April 1758.

English.	Guns.	Men.	French.	Guns.	Men.
Yarmouth,	64	440	Le Zodiaque,	74	700
Elizabeth,	64	435	Le Bien Aimè,	74	650
Cumberland,	60	520	Le Comte de Provence,	74	650
Weymouth,	60	420	Le Vengeur,	64	500
Tyger,	60	420	Le St. Louis,	64	500
Newcastle,	50	350	Le Duc D'Orleans.	60	450
Salisbury,	50	300	Le Duc D'Bourgogne.	60	450
			Le Comte,	50	350
			Le Mars,	50	350
			Le Soleil d'Afrique,	36	220
			Le Diligente.	24	160
7	414	3025	11	630	4980

June the 2d. Fort St. David taken by General Lally, the works were blown up and the whole reduced to an heap of ruin. The Villas and beautiful structures in the neighbourhood were afterward destroyed, which will be a lasting reproach of wanton barbarity to the French name and nation.

Cambridge, Orme.

Dwi-Cottah was immediately afterward taken by the Count D'Estaign. *Orme.*

August the 3d. Another naval engagement between Admiral Pococke and Count D'Achè. The damage the English received was chiefly in their rigging and masts, 30 English were killed and 116 wounded. Of the French 540 were killed and wounded, among the latter Count D'Achè and his Captain. *Cambridge.*

August the 7th. The French in India were this year driven to such shifts for money that they seized and carried into Pondicherry a Dutch Ship from Batavia bound to Negapatam, and having taken money out of her for their own use, to the amount of seven or eight lacks of Rupees, then unloaded the Cargo and detained the Ship. It is said Dupleix done the same in the last war. *Cambridge.*

Toward the conclusion of this year the Prince Ally Gohar aided by the Soubahdar of Oude meditated and afterward (in April 1759) attempted the Conquest of Bengal, but he was repulsed at Patna and retreated with precipitation to the province of Allahabad.

Franckin's Life of Shah Allum.

December the 14th. The siege of Fort St. George commenced under Lieut. General Lally.

1759.

The Grantham East Indiaman (the second of that name, *See Dec. 1744*) taken by the French off the Cape of Good Hope. The diamonds taken in her were worth 170000*l.* *Orme.*

February the 17th. The siege of Fort St. George raised, which was bravely defended from the 14th of last December by Governor Pigot and his Garrison.

Sir William Draper. Orme.

April the 13th. Coryeveram taken by storm.

Sir William Draper.

The Castle of Surat was this year taken from the Siddee by the English. He was sent prisoner to Bombay, and a gratuity of 200,000*l.* was divided among the Captors. *Cambridge and others.*

Masulipatam passed this year from the hands of the French into those of the English. *Raynal.*

Alchund Khan, Nabob of Surat, died this year at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his son Achmed Khan.

Bajarow (the first Sovereign Peishwa) died after an active administration, in which he took from the Portuguese the Fortress of Bassein and the Island of Salsette. He was succeeded in the Peishwaship by his son Ballojee. *Major Rennel's Memoir, &c.*

August. The Dutch made an attempt to establish themselves firmly in Bengal, but they were defeated by the ability and vigilance of Clive. Three English Indiamen, the Hardwick, the Calcutta, and the Duke of Dorset, beat seven Dutch vessels in the River Hooghly.

September. This month there was another naval engagement between Admiral Pococke, and Count D'Aché. The Engliſh ſquadron conſiſted of nine ſhips of the Line, attended by a frigate, the Queenſborough, two of the Company's ſhips, and the Protector, now converted to a fireſhip. The French had eleven Sail of the line, of which four were of the Navy of France, and they had three Frigates under their lee. The total battery of the French ſquadron exceeded the Engliſh *(according to Orme)* by 126 guns, conſequently 63 in action. The hands in the French Squadron exceeded the Engliſh *(according to Cambridge)* by 2365.

The Engliſh in battle had 569 killed and wounded, the French near 1500, as ſtated by *Cambridge.*

October. The Count D'Eſtaign took the Engliſh Fort at Bender Abaſſi, together with three Engliſh veſſels, in the Condè and Expedition French frigates.

November the 25th. The Battle of Bederra, in which the Engliſh, under Colonel Ford, defeated the Dutch under Colonel Rouſſel. This victory compelled the Council at Chinſurah to diſavow the hoſtile acts of their Fleet down the River, and drew from them a moſt ſubmiſſive letter to Governor Clive.

~~Pitt's Straits in the East Indies diſcovered this year by Capt. Wilſon, of the Pitt armed ſhip of 50 Guns, in the ſervice of the East India Company.~~ *See Caput* 1787.

RECAPITULATION OF THE GLORIOUS YEAR 1759.

(So far as it reſpects India.)

Lally compelled to raiſe the ſiege of Madras.
Coryeveram taken by ſtorm.
The French Squadron defeated on the Coaſt of Coromandel.
The Dutch defeated in Bengal by Sea and Land.
Surat reſcued by the Engliſh from a tyrannical Government, and confirmed to them by an imperial Grant.

To which may be added the defeat of Lally at Wandewaſh on the 22d of Jan. 1760—and Arcot recovered 10th of Feb. 1760.

In cloſing the Events of the year I will here ſubjoin a Copy of the RATES OF WAGES *recommended by Meſſrs.* Becher, Frankland, *and* Holwell, *Zemindars of Calcutta, to the* Preſident *and* Council *for their approbation and concurrence, and at the ſame time ſtate the preſent rate of wages.* (That is for the year 1801—the year this Compilation was made in.)

Rates of Wages in 1759:	Arcot Rs.	An.	*Contraſt, Rates of Wages* 1801	Sa. Rs.	An.
Conſumer,	5	0	from 10 to -	25	0
Chubdar,	5	0	from 6 to -	8	0
Head Cook,	5	0	from 15 to -	30	0
Coachman,	5	0	from 10 to -	20	0
Head female Servant,	5	0	from 10 to -	16	0
Jemmadar,	4	0	from 8 to -	15	0
Kidmutdar,	3	0	from 6 to -	10	0
Cook's firſt Mate	3	0	from 6 to -	12	0
Head Bearer,	3	0	from 6 to -	10	0
Second female Servant,	3	0	- -	8	0
Peons,	2	8	from 4 to -	6	0
Bearers	2	8	from 2½ to -	4	0
Waſherman to a family,	3	0	from 15 to - -	20	0
Do. to a ſingle Gentleman,	1	8	from 6 to - -	8	0
Syce,	2	0	from 5 to - -	6	0
Muſhaltchee,	2	0	- -	4	0
Shaving Barber,	1	8	from 2 to -	4	0
Hair dreſſer,	1	8	from 6 to -	16	0
Khurtchburdar,	2	0	-	4	0
Houſe Molly,	2	0	- -	4	0
Graſs Cutter,	1	4	from 2 to -	4	0
Harry woman to a family,	2	0	Treble and Quadruple,		
Do. to a ſingle Perſon,	1	0			
Wet Nurſe,	4	0	beſides Cloths and Pawn,	15	
Dry Nurſe,	4	0	Do. do. do. from 12 to	16.	

1760.

January. ~~This month Stringer Lawrence, Robert Clive, and William Draper, ſerving in the East Indies, were promoted to the rank of Colonels in the Army.~~

January the 22d. Colonel Coote defeated General Lally in the renowned battle of Wandewaſh, twenty four pieces of cannon were taken, nineteen in the field and Camp, and five in the batteries againſt Wandewaſh, eleven tumbrils of ammunition, and all the tents, ſtores, and baggage, which were not burned; two hundred Frenchmen were counted dead on the field, and one hundred and ſixty were taken. Of the Engliſh ſixty three were killed and one hundred and twenty four wounded. The joy which this ſucceſs diffuſed throughout Madras, was almoſt equal to that of Calcutta on THE VICTORY OF PLASSEY. *Orme.*

January the 27th. Thirty veſſels in the Port of Mauritius, were by a tempeſt, which aroſe this night, torn from their anchors; but all, excepting one of thirty guns, were ſtopped by the ooze of the bay from driving on the rocks which fraize the ſhore, on which all the ſmaller craft were ſtranded and wrecked. The ruin was greater on land. All the vegitation of proviſions above the ſurface was deſtroyed. The cattle and fowls were waſhed away by the torrents or periſhed by the inclemency, and of the magazines of grain, which were all built of wood, ſome were overthrown, and the reſt opened by the wind to the rain. Three months were employed in repairing the damages of the marine and ſhore. The inhabitants were relieved by the ſurplus of the Iſle of Bourbon and the trading veſſels from Madagaſcar. *Orme.*

February the 8th. Colonel Clive reſigned the Government of Fort William, and was ſucceeded by John Zephaniah Holwell, ~~Eſq.~~ Senior in Council.

Bengal State Papers.

Colonel Caillaud ſucceeded Colonel Clive as Commander in Chief in Bengal.

Caillaud's Account before the Commons.

February the 10th. Arcot recovered.

Sir William Draper.

March the 22d. In conſideration of the eminent ſervices of the late Admiral Charles Watſon, Commander in Chief of the Engliſh Squadron in the East Indies, His Majeſty was pleaſed to grant to Charles

Watſon, only ſon of the late Admiral, and to his Heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain. *Beatſon's Political Index.*

Allumgeer the 2d, having been murdered by Gazi ud dien (the ſecond of that name) Ally Goher, eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed Emperor, was nominally raiſed to the Mogul throne by the title of Shah Allum.

Major Rennel, Forſter.

May. Abdalli ſent orders to the ſeveral powers to acknowledge the Prince as Emperor, and Rupees were ſtruck in his name at Benares and Lucknow.

Colonel Caillaud to Governor Holwell.

June. The Eaſt India Company, after thanking Colonel Lawrence (lately arrived in England) at a General Court, for his ſervices, came to the following very generous reſolution.

"Reſolved, unanimouſly, that in conſideration of "the many, great, ſignal and ſucceſsful ſervices of "Colonel Stringer Lawrence, as Commander in Chief "of the Company's Forces in the Eaſt Indies, in "which ſtation he has conſtantly acted with the ut-"moſt zeal, fidelity, and diſintereſtedneſs, and has "during ſuch his ſervice undergone the greateſt fatigue, "with an alacrity, which a juſt ſenſe of the duty he "owed his Country in general, and the Company in "particular, could only inſpire, he be allowed an an-"nuity for life, of 500 £. a year, to commence from "his leaving Madras, as a token of the Company's "gratitude."

Colonel Clive ſhortly after arrived in England, and was graciouſly received by the King. Clive was at this time reputed the richeſt ſubject in Europe. He prevailed on Colonel Lawrence, under whom he learned the Art of War, to accept from him an annuity of 500 £. per annum.

July. Prince Meeraen, the ſon of Meer Jaffier, killed in his camp by lightning.

Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan. Parker.

July. John Zephaniah Holwell, Eſq. Governor of Fort William, was ſucceeded by Henry Vanſittart, Eſq.

Vanſittart's Narrative.

Vanſittart ſoon after his arrival, aſked the grant of Chittagong in farm to the Company.

~~Auguſt. The Royal Society, patronized and aided by the King; now determined on ſending proper perſons to St. Helena and Bencoolen to obſerve the tranſit of Venus over the Sun, in June 1761.~~

September the 29th. Jaffier Ally Khan depoſed, proceeds to reſide in Calcutta, and is ſucceeded by his Son-in-law Coſſim Ally Khan, who cedes to the Engliſh the diſtricts of Midnapore, Chittagong, and Burdwan. *The latter of which is more largely ſpoken of in the next paragraph.* *Vanſittart's Narrative.*

North-weſt of Fort William, about 35 miles, lie the lands of Rajah Tilluck Chund, extending 120 miles; the ſtipulated rents of theſe lands, are *(at this time)*, thirty-two lacks per annum, but its real produce and value is from eighty lacks to one crore. This is the principal of the three diſtricts ceded in perpetuity to the Company by the treaty with Coſſim Ally Khan.

Holwell. Life of Clive.

Coſſim Ally Khan on his elevation to the Muſnud, wrote a letter to the Company, accompanied by ſome ſuperb preſents, among which were the fineſt perfumes and Muſlins. Alſo a Scimitar mounted with gold, and a Target and Shield of Moſaic work, curiouſly pointed. Theſe articles were preſented by the Company to the Britiſh Muſeum.

~~This ſame month ſeventeen Engliſh Eaſt Indiamen~~, with the Prince Henry Packet, arrived ſafe at Portſmouth, under convoy of Admiral Pococke, in the Yarmouth man of war, and two others.

September the 24th. A general Court of the Directors and Proprietors of the Eaſt India Company was held at the India Houſe, when the thanks of the Court were unanimouſly voted to Admiral Pococke, Colonel Clive, and Colonel Lawrence, for their great and glorious ſervices done to the Company in the Eaſt Indies. A motion was made to preſent Admiral Pococke and Colonel Clive, each of them with a ſervice of plate, but as it was ſuppoſed, that a pecuniary gratification would not be ſo acceptable to Gentlemen of ſuch diſtinguiſhed fortunes, it was propoſed to have either their Statues or their Portraits taken, whichever was moſt agreeable to them, and a deputation from the Directors was ordered to wait on them to know their pleaſure on the occaſion. (*See Caput* 1763). A motion was alſo made to know what ſhould be done with the preſent from the Nabob to the Directors, about 17,000 £. when after many debates it was agreed to beſtow it on the Company's Hoſpital at Poplar.

The French this year, under Count D'Eſtaign, deſtroyed all the Engliſh Settlements on the Coaſt of Sumatra, but they were ſoon re-eſtabliſhed, and our poſſeſſions there ſecured by the peace of Fontainbleau.

Marſden's Sumatra.

Fort Marlborough was ſhamefully given up, and the Denham Eaſt Indiaman, though ſuperior to the French in Artillery, was burned in the road by the Engliſh themſelves.

October. Colonel Clive preſented to the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law at Oxford.

October the 25th. George the Second, full of years and glory, died ſuddenly at Kenſington, (from a rupture of the right ventricle of the heart) in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon, George the Third, Son of Frederick, late Prince of Wales.

GEORGE THE III. OCTOBER, 1760.

GEORGE the Third proclaimed King of England on the 26th of October, in the 23d year of his age. He was born on the 4th of June, 1738.

November. The Royal Society appointed the Reverend Nevil Maskelyne, F. R. S. accompanied by Mr. Robert Waddington, to go to St. Helena; and Mr. Charles Mason, assistant observer at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, accompanied by Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, to go to Bencoolen, in order to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the Sun on the sixth of June next. George the 2d had granted money to defray the expences of the expedition, and a Ship of War to carry the latter observers to Sumatra.

December the 20th. Fort Marlborough, in the Island of Sumatra, incorporated by the name of "The Mayor and Alderman of Fort Marlborough."

State Papers.

1761.

January the 1st. A terrible storm wrecked a large part of the English fleet that was blocking up the harbour of Pondicherry. The Duke D'Aquitaine, the Sunderland, and the Duke, Store-ship, foundered, 1100 Europeans perished; only seven Europeans and seven Lascars were saved out of the Crews. The Newcastle, the Queensbury frigate, and Protector, fireship, were driven ashore and destroyed, but only seven of their crews perished. The inhabitants of Pondicherry considered the storm and its effects as a deliverance from Heaven, but in four days Admiral Stevens again appeared and the blockade became as complete as ever. *Orme. Life of Clive.*

Sir William Hewett, Bart. was Captain of the Duke de Aquitaine, and the Honble James Colvill, Captain of the Sunderland, they perished with their vessels.

January the 10th. Admiral Boscawen, who commanded in the East Indies in 1747, died aged 50. *Beatson's Political Index.*

January the 15th. The Mogul Emperor Shah Allum, defeated by the English, under Major Carnac, to whom the Monarch surrendered himself. Mr. Law and the French party were taken prisoners.

Ives's Voyage. Franklin's Life of Shah Allum.

January the 16th. Pondicherry taken for the first time by Colonel Coote; it was surrendered by Lieut General Thomas Arthur Lally, after struggling with all the horrors of famine. Its demolition was determined on by the Government of Madras, and in the following May not a roof was left standing in this once fair and flourishing City.

Voltaire, Orme, and Sir William Draper.

Mr. Claude Martin, since so justly celebrated for his princely manners, after this event threw himself on the munificence of the English. He died at Lucknow, a Major General in the Company's Service, on the 13th of September, 1800.

George the Third granted four several Charters, or letters patent, to the English Company, for trying Pirates at Fort St. George, Fort Marlborough, Bombay, and Fort William. The three former are dated 28th January, and the latter on the 13th of March.

State Papers.

In the month of January, in this year, the Griffin East Indiaman, was lost. All her Crew perished.

February the 10th. Mahié surrendered by the French General M. Louet, to Thomas Hodges, the English Governor at Tellicherry, and to Major Hector Munro, commander of the King and Company's troops on that expedition. Mahié was defended by above 200 pieces of cannon. *Ives's Voyage, &c.*

February the 16th. The battle of Panniput, between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. There were said to be 150,000 Mahomedans, and no less than 200,000 Mahrattas.

This was the most important struggle that had taken place since the contests between Aurungzebe's sons in 1707. Victory declared for the Abdallies, after a battle more bloody and obstinate than any that the records of Hindoostan can probably show: the carnage of the day and the number of Mahratta prisoners taken were almost incredible, and great deeds of valour were performed on both sides. This battle was decisive to the pretensions of the Mahrattas to universal empire in Hindoostan. They lost the flower of their army and their best Generals, and from that period have sensibly been on the decline.

Major Rennell's Memoir, &c.

This year died in India, Mr. John Hackett, the Poet.

March. Ceylon nearly destroyed by the Natives to revenge the Dutch cruelties. The Cinnamon trees were cut down and burned, and such of the Dutch as fell into the hands of the Natives, were put to the sword.

March. This month the Ajax East Indiaman, of 16 guns, richly laden, was taken from the English by some French Ships of War.

April the 2d. The Bertin, a French East Indiaman, pierced for 64 guns but mounting 28, manned with 353 men, laden with ordnance, naval stores, merchandize, and 24,000 dollars, bound from Port L'Orient for the Isle of France and Pondicherry, was this day taken by the English ships the Hero, and the Venus.

April the 5th. This day terminated the long-contested hostilities between the two rival European powers in Coromandel, and left not *a single ensign* of the French nation, avowed by the authority of its Government, in any part of India. *British India Analyzed.*

Thus have we seen the power of France in India, brought to nought by various successes by Sea and Land, under the Admirals WATSON, POCOCK, *and* STEVENS; *and the Colonels* LAWRENCE, CLIVE, *and* COOTE.

Saud Ullah Khan, the Rohilla Prince, died at Owlah this year; His death fixed the power in the Regent Hafiz Rhamut. *Forster.*

April. Ballojee (the second sovereign Peishwa) died also this year He was succeeded by his son Maderow, a youth about fourteen years of age.

Major Rennell's Memoir, &c.

He was the second son of Ballojee, and proved an excellent prince. Bisson Row, his elder brother, was killed in the battle with the Abdallies.

Account of the Mahratta State, by Colonel Upton's Moonshee.

Observations on the Tranſit of Venus over the Sun, at the Government Houſe, Madras, June 6th, 1761.

	H.	M.	S.
Firſt external contact of Venus with the Sun, A. M.	7	28	28
Total immerſion of Venus in the Sun's Diſk, -	7	45	13
Difference of time between the Contact of the external Limb to the total emerſion of Venus, -		16	45
Contact of Venus's preceding limb with the limb of the Sun, or Venus beginning to emerge, P. M. -	1	37	1
Contact of Venus's ſubſequent limb with the Sun, or the total emerſion of Venus, P. M. - -	1	53	7
Difference of time between the beginning of Venus's emerſion to her total exit from the Sun's Diſk,		16	6

The obſervation was made about 30 feet above the Horizon.

Obſervations of the ſame by the Jeſuits at Tranquebar.

Firſt contact of Venus with the Sun, A. M. -	7	29	39
To total immerſion of Venus in the Sun's Diſk, A. M.	7	46	52
Difference of time between the firſt contact of Venus with the Sun, and the total emerſion,		17	13
Beginning of Venus's emerſion from the Diſk of the Sun, P. M. - - - -	1	40	25
Total emerſion of Venus from the Diſk of the Sun, P.M.	1	56	34
Duration of the emerſion, or difference of time between the preceding and ſubſequent limb of Venus paſſing out of the Sun's Diſk, - - -		16	9
Total apparent duration at Madras, - -	6	24	39
Total duration at Tranquebar, - -	6	26	55

The Chiefs of the Deckan unanimouſly voted the confinement of Salabat Jung and Nizam Ally's aſcending the Muſnud. In conſequence of which on the 14th of Zelhijeh, A. H. 1175 (or 28th July A. D. 1761) Salabut Jung was depoſed and impriſoned in the Citadel of Bedar. *Lutchmé Narrain.*

This Hiſtorian's works are extant in the Deckan, but at preſent ſcarcely known in Bengal.

This Potentate is the fourth ſon of the famous founder of the Houſe of Aſiphiah; he, on his acceſſion, aſſumed the titles of his father—Nizam ul Mulk, Aſſaf Jah, Sani.

~~September. Died Sir Charles Chalmers, one of the Captains of Artillery, who ſerved at the ſiege of Pondicherry.~~

~~October. Died Mr. Robert Penny, Printer to the Honorable Eaſt India Company.~~

~~October. Mr. Robert Waddington, who accompanied the Reverend Neville Maſkelyne, F. R. S. to St. Helena, in the Prince Henry Indiaman, returned this month in the Oxford Indiaman. They made ſeveral obſervations with fine inſtruments, of the tranſiting of Venus over the Sun's diſk, but could not ſee the contact, the day being very rainy and cloudy.~~

December. Robert Clive, Eſq. of Stych. in Shropſhire, created a Baron of Ireland, by the title of Baron Clive of Plaſſey, in the County of Clare.

Heraldry of Peers. Beatſon's Political Index.

Lord Clive's Indian titles were 'Sabut Jung' or *The tried in Battle*: He was afterward called 'Seif Jung,' or *The Sword (of the State) in War.*

Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan. Hujee Muſtaphá.

1762.

THIS BLESSED YEAR I AM HAPPY TO CHRONICLE.

THE YEAR OF TRANQUILLITY IN INDIA.

The Swediſh Company's Charter was renewed this year, for twenty years, although their firſt Charter was not to expire until 1766. *Raynall.*

~~February the 13d. The Bourbon French East Indiaman of twenty guns, laden with Coffee and Pepper, from the Mauritius, taken off Liſbon, by His Majeſty's ſhip the Blonde.~~

~~March the 11th. The St. Prieſt French East Indiaman, laden with Coffee and Pepper, bound from the Iſle of Bourbon, for Port L'Orient, taken by the Engliſh.~~

April the 2d. A ſmart ſhock of an Earthquake in Bengal. The Rivers and Tanks about Calcutta, were ſtrongly affected, the waters ruſhing with violence, and riſing in ſome places ten feet perpendicular, and continuing in agitation for near a quarter of an hour. The ſhock at Calcutta, laſted about four minutes, but at Dacca and Chittagong, it was much more violent. At Dacca, about five hundred people were killed. At Chittagong, between the 2d and 3d of April, there were eleven ſhocks, the earth opened in many places, quantities of water guſhed out, great chaſms remained uncloſed, reports under ground were heard, loud as the noiſe of cannon, and the Factory, a brick building, was thrown down.

In addition to the above, we learn from the Dutch account of this calamity, that a circuit of land about fifteen miles in circumference, near Luckipore, was ſwallowed up and all the inhabitants and cattle periſhed.

~~April. The Falmouth and Prince Edward East Indiamen, arrived at Plymouth from India, and brought accounts of the death of Admiral Stevens,~~ (He died in 1761) and the deſtruction of the Fortifications of Pondicherry.

This year the King of Sooloo ceded to the Engliſh the Iſland of Balambangan, (at the North point of Borneo,) in 1763 ~~Mr.~~ Dalrymple took poſſeſſion of it for the East India Company, and hoiſted the Britiſh flag. Sometime afterward a regular ſettlement was made on it under the direction of ~~Mr.~~ Harbord, one of the Council of Bencoolen, who was appointed the firſt Governor This excited great jealouſy in the Government of Manilla, as being too nigh the Phillippines, nor were the Dutch well pleaſed to view an Engliſh ſettlement ſo nigh the Molluccas.

July. The Court of Directors of the Engliſh East India Company nominated three of their Members to ſettle with ſome Commiſſioners of the Dutch East India Company all the differences which aroſe between their reſpective ſervants in India. *For which ſee Caput* 1759

Auguſt the 6th. Meſſieurs de Schonhoven, Van Campen, and Vander Hoop, deputies from the Dutch East India Company, had the honour of a private audience with the King of England, to preſent a letter from the States General of Holland.

Mr. Anquetil De Perron about this time preſented his travels to the Royal Academy of Sciences, he was excited by the great Hyde's learned treatiſe on the religion of the ancient Perſians to viſit the Eaſt Indies and converſe with the Parſees, or remains of the ancient Perſians who had ſettled in the neighbourhood of Surat, in hopes of making himſelf maſter of their learned language and obtaining from them *the Zendavaſta* which contains the original writings of Zerduſht or Zoreaſter, their lawgiver.

October the 6th. Manilla, the capital of Luconia, the principal of the Spaniſh Phillipine Iſlands, taken by the Engliſh. The City was ranſomed for four million

of Dollars. The Acapulco ship, valued at three millions of Dollars, was likewise taken by our naval Force.
Anderson, Sir William Draper.

The Naval Force at the reduction of Manilla was under Admiral Cornish, and the Land Force under Brigadier General Draper.

November the 3d. The Peace of Fontainbleau.

Preliminaries of Peace between Britain, France and Spain, "In the East Indies Great Britain restores to France the several Comptoirs which that crown had on the Coast of Coromandel, and of Malabar, and in Bengal, in the condition they are now, on condition the most Christian King renounces the acquisitions which he has made on the Coast of Coromandel since the commencement of the Hostilities between the two Companies since the year 1749. And his most Christian Majesty on his side, all that he shall have conquered from Great Britain in the East Indies, during the present war: And he also engages not to erect any Fortifications or to keep any troops in Bengals." *Fourth Article Preliminaries.*

November the 22d. The Peace of Fontainbleau ratified.

The Definitive treaty of Peace concluded. Alteration the 2d runs thus, "That instead of the tenth article Preliminary, the eleventh article definitive is, That Great Britain shall restore to France in the condition they now are in, the different Factories *(in the above called Comptoirs)* which that Crown possessed, as well on the Coast of Coromandel and Orissa, as on that of Malabar, as also in Bengal, at the beginning of the year 1749. And France renounces all pretensions to the acquisitions which she has made on the Coast of Coromandel and Orissa, *(by this is meant Fort St. David, and its Dependencies.)* And his most Christian Majesty shall restore on his part all that he may have conquered from Great Britain in the East Indies during the present war, and will expressly cause Natal and Tapanouly (*i. e. Bencoolen*) in the island of Sumatra, to be restored. And he farther engages not to erect fortifications, or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Soubahdar of Bengal, and in order to preserve future peace on the Coast of Coromandel and Orissa, the English and French shall acknowledge Mahomed Ally Khan for lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, and Salabat Jung for lawful Soubahdar of the Deckan, and both parties shall renounce all demands and pretensions of satisfaction, with which they might charge each other or their Indian Allies for the depredation or pillage committed on either side during the war. *The definitive Treaty was signed on the 10th of February 1763, and on the 22d of the following March, the Peace was solemnly proclaimed at London.*

ANDERSON'S *History of Commerce concludes with the year 1762. In parting from him I must express my acknowledgements to a name which through a series of 162 years has been heretofore* MY NOBLE GUIDE!

1763.

January the 8th. The Elizabeth East Indiaman took fire in Canton River, she blew up. The Captain, two mates, and 40 men, perished.

March. Moorshedabad nearly consumed by accidental fire.

March the 15th. Was held at Merchant Taylor's Hall in Threadneedle Street, the fullest Court of Proprietors of the East India Company ever before known. About 12 o'clock Mr. Rous, the Chairman, took the Chair, when Sir Francis Gosling opened the debate, which, after it had lasted upwards of three hours, Sir Francis moved, "That the Court should return thanks to their Chairman for his conduct at the late Peace, so far as relates to the interest of the East India Company in that weighty matter." But Mr. Peregrine Cust moving "That the previous question should be put," in holding up hands, the Chairman declared, there was a majority for putting the said question, and then a division pursuant to the By-laws of the Company, being demanded, the same was granted, the tellers declared the numbers were,

In putting the question, . . . 359
Against it, ... 298

after which the main question was put and likewise carried in the affirmative. Lord Clive was one of the principal speakers on the occasion. During the debates, it appeared that with the acquisitions made in the late war, the income of the English East India Company amounted *now* to between 6 and 700,000 £. per annum.

April the 14th. The election for the Directors of the East India Company, took place this day, when 1289 ballots were taken, a greater number than ever was known before.

Many pretenders laid claim to the Persian throne since the death of Nadir Shah, the fortunate Candidate was Kerim Khan, who was this year crowned at Tauris. *Guthrie.*

Hyder Ally began this year to be very powerful. Mysore about this time fell into his hands. Bednore between 1763 and 5; Soonda about the latter period; Malabar in 1765-6; Bara Mahal among the former periods; Petty States of Hindoo Rajahs and of Purseram Bhow in 1774-7; Carnatic, Balagaut Bejapoory in 1776; Carnatic, Balagaut Hydrabady in 1776-9. *Grant.*

Omichund, a most eminent native merchant, whose name is recorded in the History of Calcutta, during the glorious days of CLIVE, died this year in that capital. He left charities in all parts of the world, and among others his executors remitted to England 175 £. to the Magdalen, and 175 £. to the Foundling Hospital. He had beside deposited near 5000 £. the interest of which was to be annually applied to the benefit of those charitable institutions.

June the 22d. The East India Company reduced the interest of their bonds from 5 to 4 per cent, to commence the 31st of next December. Those who accepted these terms carried their Bonds to the India House to be marked before November the 21st, the refusers were paid off principal and interest before the close of the year.

June the 23d. An address, in consequence of the Peace, was presented from the East India Company to GEORGE THE THIRD.

July the 10th. The restoration of Meer Jaffier. He was re-proclaimed Soubahdar of Bengal, under a salute of 21 guns. *Vansittart's Narrative, Life of Clive.*

In consequence of which hostilities immediately commenced with Cossim Ally Khan. On the 19th of July, the English came to a general engagement with the enemy under the command of Mahomed Tuckey Khan, and gained a complete victory. On the 24th, Mooteejil was stormed, by which the English got possession of Moorshedabad, with about fifty pieces of cannon. On the 2d of August, after an obstinate dispute of four hours the English gained the battle of Ghyria, took the enemy's cannon, and 150 boats laden with grain and other stores. On the 4th of September, Major Thomas Adams, with about 5000 bayonets, gained the battle of Oudanullah, defended by 180 pieces of cannon and sixty thousand armed men in entrenchment. At the end of September Monghier was regularly attacked, and on the 11th of October, after a practicable breach had been made, the Garrison consisting of 2000 Sepoys, capitulated. Cossim enraged at his ill success, put to death the English Gentlemen at Patna, one only, Mr. Fullarton, a Surgeon, was suffered to escape.

Major Grant's Deposition, &c.

The following is an Extract from a letter written by Dr. Anderson (on the day of his murder) to his friend Dr. Davidson.

"Since my last, His Excellency has been completely defeated, and in consequence obliged to retreat to Jaffier Khan's gardens yesterday, and proposes coming into the City, this day, (6th October 1763,) Sumroo, with the Sepoys, arrived here last night, and I suppose to effect his wicked designs; for last night Mr. Ellis and 48 Gentlemen with him were massacred, and as about an equal number of Soldiers, and us yet remain, I expect my fate this night."

"Dear D. this is no surprize to me, for I expected it all along, I must therefore as a dying man request of you to collect and remit my estate home as soon as possible, and write a comforting letter to my father and mother, let them know I die bravely, as a Christian ought, for I fear not him who can kill the body, and no more; but I rejoice in hope of a future existence through the merits of my Saviour."

The man who could display such fortitude and piety at such an awful crisis, merited a better and more glorious fate!

Sumroo repaired to the House then called Hajee Hamed's, where those ill fated people were confined, and without the least hesitation or the least remorse, he ordered all those unarmed men to be shot. It is reported they marched up to their murderers, and with empty bottles, stones and brick-bats, fought them to the last man, until they were all killed.

Seid Gholam Hussein Khan.

One of the most remarkable engagements that happened in India, or, perhaps, any Country, was fought during the war with Cossim, on the 17th July. Lieutenant Glenn, one of the bravest men ever produced in England was with one field piece and a Battalion of Sepoys, conveying a lack of Rupees for the Army under Major Adams. He was attacked by 17,000 Horse. Three times he lost his gun and treasure, and three times he retook them. After he had halted for a short time to refresh his troops, he carried the treasure safe to the English Camp.

Hajee Mustapha.

I lament to add that this valiant, active, and high spirited Officer, fell sixteen days afterward on the plains of Ghyria.

The two Jagut Seats, Mahtab Roy, and Raja Seroupchun, were put to death by Cossim Ally Khan. They were the two most potent private men in India, and perhaps the richest subjects in the world (*See Raynal and the Seir Mutaqherin*) The manner of their death is differently related. Hajee Mustapha says, they were drowned near one of the towers of the Fort of Monghier. *Hajee Mustapha was well skilled in the Oriental languages and minutely informed of all the transactions of these times. His translation of that stupenduous work the Seir Mutaqherin, together with the notes with which he has adorned it, will ever remain a testimony of his various acquirements. Had the Hajee lived to see our more prosperous days, he unquestionably would have met the reward his universal knowledge so justly merited.*

August. Accounts arrived in England that the Egmont East Indiaman, by running down the island in the direction of the meridian due North, arrived at St. Helena, ten or twelve days sooner than she would do by the usual way of making it due West, and that this method was used in consequence of instructions given to the Captain by the Revd. Mr. Maskelyne and Mr. Waddington.

September. Colonel Caillaud appointed a Brigadier General of his Majesty's Forces in the East Indies only.

September the 22d. A young male Elephant, brought from Bengal, in the Hardwicke East Indiaman, was now presented by Captain Samson, of that vessel, to his Majesty the King of England.

October the 21st. A dreadful storm in the roads of Madras The Norfolk, the America, and Weymouth, Men of War, put to Sea and returned dismasted. The Royal Charlotte, a country ship, *do.* Thirty Paddy boats foundered. The snow Success, ran on shore. The Snow London, *do* nothing saved. The Snow Neptune ran foul of the Calcutta and both sunk together. The Snow Nelly drove ashore and beat to pieces. The Hope foundered.

November the 6th. Patna taken by storm, and with it fell the actual power of Cossim Ally Khan.

November the 14th. George Pigot, Esq. Governor of Madras, is succeeded by Robert Palk, Esq.

The Public Records.

1764.

January. The Earl of Holderness, East Indiaman, outward bound, ran on shore about three miles from Deal. Her Crew were saved.

Colonel Coote, early this year received from the Court of Directors a diamond hilted sword of 700 £. value as a memorial in honour of his conquest of Pondicherry.

February the 19th. The soldiers on board the Vansittart East Indiaman, at Gravesend, bound to the East Indies, rose upon the sailors, killed two and wounded one desperately. They were with great difficulty suppressed.

March the 12th. The Directors assembled at the South Sea House, in consequence of the late commotions in Bengal, after some time debating, it was proposed "That Lord Clive should be requested by the Court to take upon himself the Presidency of Bengal and the command of the Military on his arrival in that province." This met with a universal shout of approbation, which obliged his Lordship to deliver his sentiments in a very manly and modest speech, confessing that though his affluence of fortune and other schemes of life were totally different; yet, if called upon by the general sense of the proprietors, and matters could be settled so that he could proceed with any degree of prudence, supported by a friendly and united direction, he would once more stand forth in their service." The question was carried without a division.

April the 24th. Lord Clive created a Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath.

April the 29th. The Plassey East Indiaman arrived in England, carrying home Governor Pigot and Mr. Du Pre.

May. Lord Clive appointed a Major General in the East Indies.

June the 4th. Lord Clive, embarked at Portsmouth, in the Kent Indiaman, for Bengal.

July the 10th. Admiral Cornish, in the Norfolk, with the Chatham, Elizabeth, and America Men of War, arrived at Spithead, from the East Indies.

This year, the Islands of France and Bourbon were by an edict become the property of the French Government, who engaged to fortify and defend them; by this arrangment the French Company was exonerated of 87 500 £. a year without the least detriment to the exclusive trade, they enjoyed in these two islands. *Raynal.*

August the 4th. Died William Watts, Esq. formerly a Governor of Bengal.

August the 25th. Captain Frederick Vincent, Commander of the Osterly East Indiaman, received from the Company 6000 £. in consideration of his losses and sufferings by a disinterested attention to their service, on the West Coast of Sumatra, when it had been reduced by the French.

This same month, in the great Court Room at the East India House, in Leaden Hall Street, was exhibited three statues executed by Sheemaker, all larger than life and all dressed in the Roman habit, viz. In the center Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue. On the Admiral's right hand, Robert Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey, on the left Major General Stringer Lawrence.

The Winchelsea, a East Indiaman, was this year lost in India by the unskillfulness of her Pilot.

October. This month, David Corneille, Esq. was appointed Governor of St. Helena.

October the 7th. The Kent carrying out Lord Clive and his retinue, arrived at Rio Janeiro, after having been seventeen weeks out at sea; she had been driven off the Island of St. Paul, lost her top-mast, and was in great danger from the shallows, rocks and breakers, as well as apprehension for want of provisions.

October the 23d. The battle of Buxar, in which Colonel Hector Munro defeated Sujah Dowla, Subahdar of Oude. *Munro's Deposition, &c.*

The English army consisted of 857 Europeans and 6215 Native troops, of which 101 Europeans and 773 Sepoys were killed and wounded. The army of Sujah Dowla was computed at 40,000 men, 2000 of whom were slain in battle. The English in the field, and in pursuit of the enemy, took 133 pieces of cannon. *Forster's Memoirs of Sujah Dowla.*

The well informed Hajee Mustapha says, "Five or six thousand men perished or were slain in the action, but ten thousand, or more, were lost in the mud, or perished in the retreat, and two years after the town of Buxar, the fields and the muddy shores of the river, for miles together were beset with bones.

November the 23d. George Pigot, Esq. late Governor of Fort St. George, created a Baronet of England, with remainder to his two brothers Robert and Hugh (*afterward* J. B. Pigot.)

Beatson's Political Index.

December. Mr. Vansittart resigned the Government of Bengal, which Mr. John Spencer assumed in the following February, and held till the 3d of May, when Lord Clive arrived in India.

Mr. Vansittart's Indian titles were Nasir ul Mulk Shems ud Dowla, *The Sun of the Empire, the true succourer of the State.* *Hajee Mustapha.*

1765.

January the 17th. The Earl of Albion, East Indiaman, drove from her anchors in Margate roads, and ran upon the North Forelands. The crew and greatest part of the Company's treasure were saved.

January. Chunar taken by the English under Sir Robert Fletcher, after the practical breaches were made, the Killedar delivered up the keys of the Fort, and with tears in his eyes said "I have endeavoured to act like a soldier, but deserted by my prince, and left with a mutinous garrison, what could I do?—God and you (laying his hand upon his Koran and pointing to his troops.) are witness that to the faith of the English I now trust my life and fortune."

January the 13th. The Kent East Indiaman, carrying out Lord Clive and his retinue, left the Cape of Good Hope. His Lordship had been received there in great pomp by the Governor, who had a magnificent house fitted up for his reception. His Lordship previous to his departure for Bengal gave a most splendid entertainment to the Garrison and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement.

This year a Japanese palm tree bore fruit in the Emperor of Germany's garden at Schonbrun. The first instance of the kind known in Europe. The tree was brought from India in 1684 for the Prince of Orange (afterward William the 3d,) from whose garden it passed in 1702 to Frederick the 1st of Prussia. In 1753 it was transferred to the Imperial garden.

February the 1st Samuel Cornish, Esq. of Sharnbrooke Bedfordshire, (one of the Vice Admirals who served in India) created a Baronet, Ext. He died on 30th October 1770 a Vice Admiral of the Red.

Beatson's Political Index.

February the 6th. Meer Jaffier Soubahdar of Bengal attacked with a leprosy, died now, aged above 74 years. *Bolts. Hajee Mustapha.*

He left Lord Clive five lacks of Rupees, which his Lordſhip generouſly made the foundation of a fund for the benefit of diſtreſſed Officers, their Widows, and diſabled Soldiers. To this fund the Nabob Seif ud Dowla after added three lacks more.

Seif ud Dowla to Lord Clive, &c. &c.

Meer Jaffier was ſucceeded by his eldeſt living ſon Meer Phulwaree, who now took the title of Nudjim ud Dowla. *Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.*

Sir George Pigot, Bart. late Governor of Madras, was early this year erected a Baron of Ireland, by the title of Baron Pigot of Patſhall, in the county of Dublin. ——— *Beatſon's Political Index.*

Karrical was reſtored now to the French, and on the 11th of April, agents arrived from France to rebuild Pondicherry. *Raynal.*

April the 20th. John Pickett received ſentence of death at the Old Baily for ſtealing 1400 Dollars from the Bullion office of the Eaſt India Company. He was executed at Tyburn on the 15th of May.

Gentleman's Magazine.

May the 3d. Lord Clive arrived in Bengal and took charge charge of that Government. *Parker. Bolts.*

May the 20th. The battle of Culpee gained over Sujah Dowla and the Mahrattas by General Carnac. They were routed with great ſlaughter, and obliged with precipitation to recroſs the Jumna. *Tranſactions in India.*

July. The Nabob Nudjm ud Dowla, agreed to accept 5,386,131 *Rupees* 9 *Annas* (or 673,266 £. ſterling) for the ſupport of his Government and Dignity, becauſe his Imperial Majeſty Shah Allum had been pleaſed to give the revenues of his Soubah to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company as a free gift for ever.

July the 31ſt. The Medway, Eaſt Indiaman, carrying home Governor Vanſittart, arrived this day in England. The Governor brought with him a curious horſe, 28 inches high, which was carried to the Queen's Mews. It was of a dun colour, the hair reſembling that of a young fawn, it was four years old, well proportioned, had fine ears, a quick eye, fine teeth and a handſome long tail.

Auguſt. The Emperor Shah Allum, granted to the Engliſh Company the Dewannee of Bengal, Behar and Oriſſa, and thereby confirmed to them the provinces of Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong, and the 24 Pergunnahs, before ceded to them by the Nabobs Jaffier Ally Khan and Coſſim Ally Khan, he likewiſe confirmed to them the reverſion in perpetuity of Lord Clive's Jaghire. The Imperial Grant for the Northern Circars I will give at full length, as they were once poſſeſſed by the French.

Firmaun from the Mogul for the Northern Circars.

In theſe happy times, our Firmaun, full of ſplendor and worthy of obedience, is deſcended; purporting that whereas Salabat Jung Behaudar, Subahdar of the Dekcan, conferred the Circar of Sicacole, &c. on the French Company; and that, in conſequence of its not being confirmed by us, either by Firmaun, or otherwiſe, the high, mighty, glorious Chiefs of the Khans, choſen of Omrahs, Deputy Surdars, truly faithful, worthy of receiving favours and obligations, our invariable and never-failing friends and well-wiſhers, the Engliſh Company (having ſent a large Force for that purpoſe) did expel the French therefrom; we therefore, in conſideration of the Fidelity and good wiſhes of the above high, mighty, &c. &c. Engliſh Company, have, from our Throne, the Baſis of the World, given them the aforе-mentioned Circars, by way of Inam or Free Gift (without the leaſt participation of any perſon whatever in the ſame) from the beginning of the Fuſſul Tuccaccoul, in the year of Phaeſly 1172, equal to the month of April 1758: It is incumbent, therefore on you our Sons, Omrahs, Viziers, Governors, Mutteſſeddees, for the affairs of our Dewanſhip, Mooteeophils, for thoſe of our Kingdom, Jaghiredars and Ryoteet, both now and hereafter, for ever and ever; to uſe your endeavours in ſtrengthening and carrying into execution this our moſt high Command, and to cede and give up to the above-mentioned Engliſh Company, their Heirs and Deſcendants, for ever and ever, the aforeſaid Circars; and eſteeming them likewiſe free, exempt, and ſafe from all diſplacing or removal, by no means whatever, either moleſt or trouble them on account of the Demands of the Dewan's office or thoſe of our Imperial Court.

Looking upon this high Firmaun as an abſolute and poſitive Order, obey it implicitly.

Dated the 24th of the Moon Sophar, in the Sixth year of our Reign, equal to the 12th of Auguſt 1765.

This ſame month the treaty of Allahabad was concluded between the Vizier and the Company, by which the diſtricts of Corah and Allahabad were ceded to Shah Allum. The Engliſh Company agreed to pay the Emperor 26 lacks of Rupees (or 325,000 £.) per annum from the Revenues of Bengal, Behar and Oriſſa. *Bengal State Papers.*

A Dawk was now eſtabliſhed in Bengal between Calcutta and Allahabad.

November. Doctor Kirkpatrick had the honour of preſenting to the Queen of England, from the Nabob of Arcot, a ſmall bottle of the pureſt rock Chryſtal (with a gold enamelled ſtopper and rim, and a ſmall chain to it) filled with the firſt Otr of Roſes; it was graciouſly accepted. It was ſent to Doctor Kirkpatrick by his ſon Captain Kirkpatrick, Commandant of the Madras Cavalry.

December 27th. Brigadier General Draper inveſted with the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath.

1766.

February. The Dutch make Peace and an advantageous treaty with the King of Candy. *Raynal.*

May the 5th. Lieutenant General Thomas Arthur Lally, Count Lally, viceroy of the French Poſſeſſions in India, beheaded in France at the age of 63, after having ſerved in the Army 50 years. When his ſentence was pronounced he inveighed againſt the injuſtice of it and buried a pair of compaſſes in his breaſt, but as the ſtroke was not mortal he was dragged in the moſt ignominious manner to the ſcaffold, gagged, and inhumanly deprived of that life which he ſo often, and ſo bravely expoſed in the cauſe of France. *(All writers agree that Lally under the colour of Law was murdered.) See Raynal and Orme, but the moſt minute account of this barbarous political murder is in Voltaire's Fragments.*

May the 8th. Nudjim ud Dowla Soubahdar of Oude died and was ſucceeded by his brother Seif ud Dowla.

Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.

This ſame month The Marquis de Buſſy, zealous for preſerving the reputation which he acquired, publiſhed a pamphlet at Paris, in which he exculpated himſelf from the charges laid againſt him by the late General Count Lally.

June the 20th. Came on at Guildhall, before Lord Cambden and a ſpecial Jury, a cauſe wherein a late Commander of a ſloop in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice was plaintiff, and the Commander of a Squadron of his Majeſty's ſhips at the conqueſt of Manilla, was defendant. The action was brought for impreſſing the plaintiff from on board his own ſloop in Auguſt 1763 and detaining him in cuſtody for fifteen months, part of which time he was kept as a foremaſt man for a flight offence given to the Commodore. After a long trial, in which Admiral Corniſh, and ſeveral other witneſſes were examined, Lord Cambden ſum-

med up the evidence in a concise manner and gave a very affecting charge, in which he clearly explained the prerogative of the Crown and the subject's liberty. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 400 £. damages, many of the auditors expressed their wishes, that, upon account of the peculiar hardships the plaintiff underwent, larger damages had been given, as he was at the time he was taken from the ship, sailing from Madras to the Manillas, in the East India Company's service, as, at which place he might have probably stood a chance of making a good fortune, had he not been so long detained in custody.

September the 19th. The Directors of the East India Company received a message from the Secretaries of State, signifying that the Parliament in November would inquire into the management of their affairs. The India stock immediately fell from 210 to 196, but soon got up again to 210,

The debt owing to the India Company at this time was as follows.

	£.
Advanced by the New Company to King William, - - - - - -	3,000,000
To Queen Anne, in the sixth year of her Reign, - - - - -	1,200,000
Lent by the Company at three per Cent to George the 2d, - - -	1,000,000
Total	4,200,000

November. Sunud of Nizam Ally Khan for the five Circars.

Translation of Sunud, under the Seal of Nizam Ally Cawn, for the Five Circars.

Be it known to the Deefmohees, Deefpondees, Mucuddems, Huffbandmen and Inhabitants of the Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour, Muftephanagur, Siccacole, and Murtezanagur, belonging to the Subahfhip of Hydrabad, That out of our great Favour and Goodnefs, from the 9th of the Moon Gemace-duffuny, in the Year of Phaefley 1176, equal to the 12th of November, 1766, the whole of the faid Circars (the Jaghire of the Muftephanagur, alias Condapille Fort, and the ufual Villeges appertaining to the Diamond Mines, excepted) are now given to, and conferred upon, the European Englifh Company, by Way of Inam or Free Gift, for ever and ever, agreeable to the Petition figned by us: In Return for which, they, the Englifh Company, are to pay the Annual Sum of Nine Lacks of Rupees, and to ftand to all Sebbundy Charges, and whatever Earthly or Heavenly Mifchances may happen. You, therefore, our above-mentioned Deefmohees, &c. are hereby required, with contented Minds, to live in obedience to the above Company's Deputies, and to pay the proper Revenues at the fixed and ftated Times.

Looking upon this as a pofitive order, obey it accordingly.

Dated the 9th of the Moon Gemace-duffuny, in the Year of Hegyra 1180, equal to the 12th November 1766.

December the 2d. A remarkable cauſe was tried before the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, wherein Thomas Bennet, late a Midſhipman on board the Eaſt India ſhip Denham, in behalf of himſelf and the mariners, were Plaintiffs, and the owner of the ſhip Defendant. The queſtion before the Court was "whether the ſailors had forfeited their wages by "reaſon of the ſhip being burned in the Eaſt Indies "*(See Caput 1760)* by order of the Government of "Bencoolen." On hearing the evidence on both ſides, the Judges pronounced ſentence in favour of the Plaintiffs, with full coſts of ſuit.

1767.

January the 1ſt. A General Court of Directors was held of the Eaſt India Company, who recommended to the Court of Directors to get the beſt information they could of what the expectations Government might be, and make their report at the next General Court.

January the 25th. Robert Palk, Eſq Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Charles Bouchier, Eſq.

The Public Records.

January the 27th. Lord Clive reſigned the Government of Bengal, and was ſucceeded by the Honorable Henry Vereſt. *Grace's Military Code, &c.*

Bengal actual net profits ariſing to the Company, during Lord Clive's Government.

1765-6	471,067 £.
1766-7	1,253,501 £.

Documents before the Commons.

January the 27th. Brigadier General Carnac, was ſucceeded in the command of the Forces under the Preſidency of Fort William, by Colonel Richard Smith. *Grace's Military Code, &c.*

The Engliſh Company being about this time menaced by Hyder Ally, ſent out an Army under the command of Colonel Wood, to anticipate his deſigns. *Raynal.*

March the 12th Was held at Merchant Taylor's Hall, a General Court of the Eaſt India Company, when it appearing by the reports of the Directors, that the late terms offered by them to Government were inadmiſſible, therefore a motion was made by George Dempſter, Eſq. that the Court be adjourned to Wedneſday next, in order that ſome farther propoſition might be propoſed to accommodate the preſent difference between the Company and the Miniſtry, and, after a debate of near four hours, Sir James Hodges moved that the Court ſhould be adjourned to the 18th, which was unanimouſly approved off, by the whole proprietors.

March the 18th. The Eaſt India Proprietors met, and after various altercations determined that in conſequence of the important ſervices rendered to the Company by Lord Clive, that a grant to his Lordſhip, and his perſonal repreſentative of an additional term in the Jaghire of ten years, commencing from his Lordſhip's preſent right therein would be a proper acknowledgement and return for his important ſervice, &c. &c. &c.

April the 2d. At a Court of Proprietors held this day at Merchant Taylor's Hall, a motion was made by one of nine proprietors who called the Court that it ſhould be reſolved as the general ſenſe of the meeting. "That in the preſent ſituation of the Company's "affairs, it was proper to come to an equitable ac- "commodation with the legiſlature with reſpect to "their late territorial acquiſitions" This motion, notwithſtanding ſome frivolous objections, tediouſly inſiſted on, was at length unanimouſly agreed to. The report of the Directors on Mr. Sullivan's propoſitions was then called for and read. This proved to be an elaborate attempt to throw diſcredit upon thoſe proprietors and tended clearly to demonſtrate that the Company would be loſers by every advantage which they had lately acquired in India, and in ſhort, that no propoſitions from that quarter could poſſibly tend to the benefit of the Company. The ſame ideas and the ſame reaſoning had been publiſhed ſome days be-

fore in an anonymous pamphlet, to which a very able anſwer had alſo been publiſhed. A debate enſued upon this report, and ſeveral gentlemen clearly demonſtrated the erroneous principles on which it proceeded, and the proprietors ſeemed clearly convinced "That the Company could not be poorer, nor their "trade in danger of ruin, by having acquired more "than two millions per annum in India." As the Directors offered no new propoſitions on their part, but contented themſelves with a taſking Mr. Sullivan's, it was moved that a ballot ſhould be taken on this queſtion "That the propoſitions offered by Mr. Sul-"livan as the baſis of accommodation were equitable "and proper." After a long debate it was ſuggeſted, that before coming to a ballot, any other propoſitions in the poſſeſſion of the Directors or other proprietors ſhould be laid before the Court. This was agreed to, provided a ſhort day for diſcuſſing the whole was appointed, and it was inſiſted that the proprietors ſhould meet the next day for that purpoſe; the Directors and their friends ſtrenuouſly inſiſted that the Court ſhould not meet until the 6th, which on a diviſion was carried againſt the Directors, 158 to 151.

April the 6th. At a general Court of proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, held, to receive and conſider the new propoſitions delivered in by the Directors for the baſis of accommodation with government, the ſaid propoſitions were read and found to be built upon the ſame dangerous and inadmiſſible plan of participation with the former. Government was ſtill to have a full half of all the Company's profits in trade, and the Proprietors were only to receive a dividend of 12½ per Cent, dependent upon the will of the Directors, and to be declared at their pleaſure. A plan of this nature was deemed too injurious to the intereſts of the proprietors, and was oppoſed with great force of argument. In the courſe of the debate, a gentleman called upon the directors to explain upon what grounds they promiſed a dividend to which they fixed ſo uncertain a date of payment, they only anſwered, that it depended upon contingencies. An anſwer, ſo evaſive, gave univerſal diſguſt. Mr. Sullivan was then called upon to ſhow upon what he founded his aſſurances of a dividend. He explained in a few words, and with great perſpicuity, how the Company by his plan would be enabled to pay off their debts and divide 14 per Cent by the ſucceeding Chriſtmas.

This ſame month, Abdalli advanced to Sirhind (about 80 coſs from Delhi,) after defeating the Seiks in three Battles. *Dow.*

May the 18th. At a General Court of the Eaſt India Company, the papers and letters received from abroad were read, and the general ſtate of the Company's affairs laid before them, after which a motion was made for offering the Government 400,000 £. per annum for three years, or half their profits in trade for that time, whichever they ſhould prefer, which was agreed to, then a motion was made for petitioning to be heard by council againſt the bill depending for regulating the dividends, and a great debate aroſe thereupon, at length a ballot for the queſtion was propoſed, fifty Gentlemen proteſted againſt that motion, but, notwithſtanding, the ballot began at ten the ſame evening and was declared at four in the morning in favour of the Petition.

July the 15th. Lord Clive, Governor Palk, and General Caillaud arrived at Portſmouth, in the Britannia, from India

July the 26th. The King gave the Royal aſſent to an act for eſtabliſhing an agreement of 400,000 £. per annum with the Eaſt India Company, and to an act for regulating their making of dividends and for regulating certain proceedings of the General Courts of the United Company of Merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies.

The Company having acquired by conqueſt, conſiderable poſſeſſions in Bengal, by way of compenſation for the enjoyment of them, agreed to pay the Crown for two years 400,000 £. annually.

Playfair's Strictures, &c.

September the 23d. At a General Court held at the India Houſe, the chairman, repreſented to the Court as the unanimous ſenſe of the Court of Directors "That Lord Clive had rendered very great and "important ſervices to the Company, and ſubmitted "it to the Court in what manner thoſe ſervices "ſhould be rewarded." On which the following motion was made and carried unanimouſly.

"That the general Court in conſideration of the "important ſervices rendered to this Company by "Lord Clive, do recommend it to and impower the "Court of Directors, to make a grant under the "Company's ſeal, to Lord Clive and his perſonal re-"preſentatives of an additional term of ten years in "his Lordſhip's Jaghire, commencing from the termi-"nation of his Lordſhip's right therein, provided the "Company ſhall be in poſſeſſion of the lands, out of "which the Jaghire iſſues, during ſuch additional "term of ten years."

1768:

January. Mr. Richard Jupp, choſen Surveyor to the Eaſt India Company.

January the 13th. A Powder Magazine was wilfully blown up at Bombay, by a vindictive and malicious quarter maſter ſerjeant of Artillery, in revenge for his being puniſhed for ſome miſbehaviour, by which about thirty people were killed, and ſixty wounded.

February the 12th. The King gave the Royal aſſent to a Bill for the farther regulating the proceedings of the United Company of Merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies with reſpect to making dividends.

February the 23d. A treaty of perpetual friendſhip between the Engliſh Company and the Soubahdar of the Deckan, explaining and ſtrengthening the former treaty of November 1766.

This year Mr. (afterward Sir Joſeph) Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green, were ſent in the Endeavour to make diſcoveries in the South Sea, and to obſerve the tranſit of Venus.

September the 7th. Died Edward Stephenſon, Eſq. formerly a Governor of Bengal.

October the 4th. Colonel Wood, with 3000 men, (400 of which were Europeans) defeated Hyder's Army, 26,000 ſtrong. *Tranſactions in India.*

November the 5th. Died Theophilus Dorrington, Eſq. who had been for many years Treaſurer to the Eaſt India Company.

December the 20th. The Court of Directors offered propoſitions to the Board of Treaſury for an agree-

ment with the Public in consequence of their territorial acquisitions obtained in India.

This same year General Sir William Draper, K. B. who was Colonel of the 79th Regiment when serving in the East Indies, erected in his garden at Clifton near Bristol in England, a magnificent Cenotaph in memory of his Soldiers who were slain. The Cenotaph consists of a raised tomb supporting a large vase, with an urn on the top. On the side of the vase are the following poetic lines:

(CARMEN Cænotaphio inscriptum, quod in Agro Cliftonienſi prope Urbem BRISTOLIAM, in Memoriam Militum ſuorum, apud Gentes Orientales occiſorum, poni voluit GULIELMUS DRAPER, Septuageſimæ-nonæ Cohortis Tribunus, A. D. 1768.)

SISTE gradum, ſi qua eſt Britonum tibi cura, Viator,
Siſte gradum; vacuo recolas inſcripta ſepulchro
Triſtia fata Virum, quos bellicus ardor Eoum,
Proh dolor! haud unquam redituros miſit ad orbem.
Nec tibi ſit lugere pudor, ſi forte tuorum,
Nomina nota legas: ſed cum terraque, marique,
Inviſtos heroum animos et facta revolvas,
(Si patriæ te tangit amor, ſi fama Britannum)
Parce triumphales lacrymis aſpergere laurus.
Quin ſi Aſiæ penetrare ſinus, atque ultima Gangis
Pandere clauſtra pares, Indoſque laceſſere bello—
Ex his virtutem diſcas, verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis.

And beneath on a tablet,

SACRED

To the memory of thoſe departed Warriors
Of the ſeventy ninth Regiment,
By whoſe valour, diſcipline and perſeverance,
The French Land Forces in Aſia were firſt withſtood and repulſed;
The Commerce of Great Britain preſerved;
Her ſettlements reſcued from impending deſtruction.
The memorable defence of MADRAS,
The deciſive battle of WANDEWASH,
Twelve ſtrong and important Fortreſſes,
Three Superb Capitals, ARCOT, PONDICHERRY, MANILLA,
And the PHILLIPINE ISLANDS, are laſting Monuments of their Military Glory.
Their generous treatment of a vanquiſhed Enemy
Exhibits an illuſtrious Example of true Fortitude and Moderation,
Worthy of being tranſmitted to lateſt poſterity,
That future generations may know humanity is the Characteriſtic of

BRITISH CONQUERORS!

The ſides of the Table are inſcribed with the names of the Officers of the 79th Regiment, who fell in Aſia.

Field Officers. C. Brereton, J. More.

Captains. Knutall, Stewart, Wingfield, Delaval, Chriſholm, Cheſhyre, Upfield, Strahan, Muir, Moore.

Lieutenants. Whaley, G. Browne, Hopkins, Robinſon, J. Brown, Le Grand, Winchelſea, Roſton, Campbell, Fryer, Turner, Richbell, Bouchier, Buſteed, Hardwick.

Enſigns. Collins, Vaſlette, La Tour, Horler, Mac Mahon.

Surgeons. Smith, Atheron.

At the ends of the tomb, in ſmall oval Tables, is the following.

Siege of Madras raiſed,	- -	Feb. 17	1759
Coryeveran taken by ſtorm,	-	April 13	1759
Battle of Wandewaſh gained,	-	Jan. 22	1760
Arcot recovered,	- -	Feb. 10	1760
Carical taken,	- -	April 5	1760
The lines of Pondicherry ſtormed,	-	Sept. 10	1760
Pondicherry ſurrendered,	-	Jan. 16	1761
Manilla taken by ſtorm,	- -	Oct. 6	1762

The following tranſlations have been offered of the foregoing Latin lines attributed to Sir William Draper.

TRANSLATION OF THE

INSCRIPTION.

On the Cenotaph erected in 1768 at CLIFTON, near BRISTOL, by SIR WILLIAM DRAPER, Colonel of the 79th Regiment, to the memory of his SOLDIERS who fell in the EAST INDIES.

Here pauſe whoe'r thou art that paſſeth by,
Here, every friend to Britain, pauſe and ſigh;
Revolve the fate this empty tomb records
Of men who fell far hence by hoſtile ſwords,
By martial zeal to India's utmoſt ſhore
Led forth; but fated to return no more;
And if ſome known or kindred names appear,
Bluſh not to pay, what Nature aſks, a tear:
But when their merits and their deeds are view'd,
Their various toil, their courage unſubdu'd—
Then, if thou venerate thy country's name,
Bathe not in tears the trophies of her fame.
Or if to Indian climes thou tak'ſt thy way,
To ſeek new realms, and make new tribes obey,
Learn here to toil, to ſuffer, and to dare;
But guide thy fortune by ſome happier ſtar.

N.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

Hold, paſſenger! if e'er thy country's love,
Did in thy breaſt a patriot's ardour move,
Pauſe here:—and let this vacant tomb recall
The fate of men, by glory led to fall
In hoſtile fields, where Ganges fills his urn,
Fated to Britain never to return!—
Nor bluſh, 'mong many that attention claim,
By chance to find ſome known, ſome kindred name
A tear—a ſigh, ſhould give thy mind relief;
But from their laurels ſpare unmanly grief;
Spare it you muſt if on their deeds you dwell,
Who toil'd, who fought, and who unconquer'd fell:
Thy country's love muſt lend a hero's fire,
Conſume thy grief, and force thee to admire!
Yet, if that Aſia's mighty realms you'd trace,
To reap renown amid the war-plum'd race;
Of thoſe learn valour to their lateſt breath,
Of others, *fortune* and *inglorious* death.

1769.

Died at the commencement of this year, at a village near Patna, Mr. Rogers, who left 50,000 £. to his father a Coal dealer at Brentford.

At this time there was an uncommon ſcarcity of ſilver at Madras.

January the 13th. The Ballot ended at the India Houſe, on the queſtion "That the General Court do

" concur with the Court of Directors, in the reſo-
" lution of the 20th of December laſt, and empower
" them to make an agreement between the public,
" and the Company." For the queſtion 207, againſt it 248.

January the 20th. The Proprietors met at Merchant Taylor's Hall to conſider on farther propoſitions, when the Directors produced a new ſcheme of accommodation, and matters were now ſolely confined to the mutual ſhare to be allotted to the public and the Company, which was now fixed at 400,000 £. for each, and the firſt payment of the encreaſed dividend of one per Cent declared preciſely to commence at Midſummer next. Theſe propoſitions ſeemed on the main ſo equitable and ſo ſuitable to what could reaſonably be expected Government would agree to, that the Proprietors concurred with the Directors without a diviſion, but for form ſake a diviſion was made on the 23d, when, at the cloſe of the Ballot there appeared 259 for, and 161 againſt the queſtion.

The ſum of 400,000 £. to be paid annually by the Company to Government was continued for five years longer, and conſequently their territory confirmed until 1774.

Playfair's Strictures on the Aſiatic Eſtabliſhments.

March the 24th. Died Patrick Moran, Eſq. one of the Captains who fought under Clive, in the celebrated battle of Plaſſey.

March the 29th. At a general Court of the Eaſt India Company a dividend of 5½ per Cent was agreed on for the half year ending at Midſummer next.

March the 30th. Came on at the Eaſt India Court, a queſtion reſpecting the juſtneſs and propriety of 900,000 £. deductions which had been made from the annual account 1768, in the private Committee of accounts, without the knowledge of the Directors; ſome alledged it had been done with a view of keeping down the dividend; and others that it had been done only with a view of preventing government from ſqueezing the Company, but it was admitted by all, that it might in the end prove of the moſt dangerous conſequences to the Company. The queſtion was ſimply this. " Whether the Company ought to take any
" credit for their fortifications and other military ex-
" pences diſburſed on account of the King's ſhips, and
" Troops, in making the territorial acquiſitions or not?" It was inſiſted the Company ſhould either take credit for the value of thoſe acquiſitions, whatever they might be eſtimated at, or ſtate at leaſt ſuch charges layed out, in acquiring them, as Government ought to pay in caſe Government ſhould take the acquiſitions from the Company. Arguments running hard againſt the Directors they took an opportunity of moving the queſtion of adjournment, when moſt of the principal proprietors were gone to dinner, which was carried 106 to 85.

March the 31ſt. A Court of Proprietors of India Stock was held at the deſire of Mr. Sullivan, when, notwithſtanding letters written to requeſt attendance, a majority thought the matter propoſed ſo frivolous, that they would not ſuffer a queſtion to be put, but on a motion to adjourn the ſame was reſolved on in the affirmitive 106 to 85.

April the 3d. Peace concluded between the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, and Hyder, at Madevaram.

July the 12th. The Ballot ended at the Eaſt India Houſe, on the following queſtion, *viz* " That the
" Court do agree with the Court of Directors, that it
" is neceſſary at this time to ſend out a Commiſſion
" with extraordinary powers to regulate their affairs
" in India." The queſtion was carried, and Mr. Vanſittart, Mr. Scrofton, and Colonel Ford, were the Gentlemen appointed.

July the 27th. The Company applied to Government for ſome ſhips of the Line and Frigates for the ſecurity of their Poſſeſſions in India.

September the 22d. Meſſieurs Vanſittart, Scrofton, and Ford, in the Aurora frigate, left Portſmouth for India, but they were never heard of more. The Aurora is ſuppoſed to have foundered. The Hawke ſloop of War was ſent in 1770 in queſt of her, and after examining the Ports and Harbours of Madagaſcar, and every Port where it was probable ſhe might have touched, returned unſucceſsful.

See the Accounts in the different Hiſtories and Gentleman's Magazine.

" Misfortune would have it ſo that the ſhip which
" carried him (*Mr. Vanſittart,*) was ſwallowed up by
" the Sea, in ſuch a manner that no intelligence, and
" no veſtige could ever be diſcovered of her in any
" part of the world." *Seid Gholam Huſſein Khan.*

The Lord Holland East Indiaman was wrecked this year on the Braces. *Ives's Voyage.*

Auguſt. Louis the 15th iſſued an arret of Council ſuſpending the excluſive privilege of the French Eaſt India Company, and granted to all his ſubjects liberty to trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

December the 4th. Brigadier General Smith was ſucceeded in the Command of the Bengal Forces by Brigadier Gen Sir Robert Barker. *Grace's Military Code.*

December the 24th. The Honourable Henry Vereſt, reſigned the Government of Bengal, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable John Cartier. *Grace's Military Code.*

Bengal actual net profits to the Company during Mr. Vereſt's Government,

1767 8	- -	871,622 £.
1768-9	- -	829,062 £.
1769-70	- -	336,812 £.

Documents before the Commons.

An uncommon drought prevailed for ſometime paſt in Bengal, ſo as to deſtroy the great harveſt of the preſent year and the little harveſt of the ſucceeding one.

Tranſactions in India.

We now approach the calamitous year when Peſtilence and Famine raged in Bengal, and in that late GRANARY OF NATIONS *ſwept away the Human race by thouſands!*

1770,

OR THE YEAR OF CALAMITY IN INDIA.

January. The Bute Eaſt Indiaman, outward bound, ſtranded near Margate.

At the beginning of this year 27,000 people had reſettled at Pondicherry. *Raynal.*

February the 8th. Charles Bouchier, Esq Governor of Madras, is succeeded by Josiah Du Pré, Esq.
The Public Records.

March. Whole villages and towns were now swept away in Bengal by the two scourges Pestilence and Famine. Seif ud Dowla himself fell a victim to the Pestilence, and Mobaruck ud Dowla, his brother, succeeded him on the Musnud. *Seid Gholam Hussein Khan.*

Seif ud Dowla died on the 10th of March according to *Bolts.*

March. The Company's dividend for the last half year commencing in Christmas last was voted to be six per Cent.

June. By the exertions of Mr. Poivre, (who was exasperated at the monopoly the Dutch made of the spice trade) 400 Nutmeg trees, 10,000 nutmegs, either growing, or ready to grow, 70 Clove trees, and a Chest of Cloves, some of which were growing or already sprung up, were clandestinely taken from the least frequented parts of the Moluccas, and brought to the Isle of France, but most of the plants died. *Raynal.*

July, August. The famine was now so great that 76,000 souls perished in the streets of Calcutta between the 15th of July and the fourth of September, and what added to the calamity several great granaries were destroyed by terrible fires which occurred in May and June. Fish, Pork, Duck, and Geese, were not used by the English, as it was impossible to keep them from feeding on the carnage.

August. A very alarming Phenomenon appeared of a large black cloud, at a distance in the air, which sometimes obscured the sun, and seemed to extend a great way over, and about Calcutta. For three days it caused great speculation, during the heat of the day the cloud seemed to descend. The Brahmins said it was a cloud of locusts, which, if they descended, would destroy the country, and they have it recorded that about 150 years ago the like phenomenon was seen at Calcutta. On the third day about one o'Clock they were so low as 30 feet from the ground, finally a strong N. W wind came which blew two successive days, the locusts gradually ascended and descended, and by the sixth morning had disappeared.

August the 8th. Was signed in Bombay Castle, Articles for a Treaty of firm Peace and Friendship between the Honourable Thomas Hodges, Governor, and the Council of Bombay, for the English Company on one part, and Hyder Ally Khan, on the other part.

August the 23d. Bulwant Sing, Zemindar of Benares, died and was succeeded by his Son Cheit Sing.

This year it is said, was discovered by the ship True Briton, a new island, by her named Apolonia, the land is high and uneven, and may be seen at 12 leagues distance, it was seen again in 1800 by Captain Moffat in his passage from the Cape to Calcutta, and according to him lies in Lat. 9. 30, S Long. by Lunar observation 89, 14. E. N. N. E. and S. S. W. 7 or 8 leagues in circumference. It is not yet laid down in any of the Charts.

1771.

January the 23d. A General Court was held at the East India House to consider on an encrease of Salaries of the Directors, which stood at this period, as they were established soon after the revolution: on a division 100 were against it and 65 for it, a declaration was accordingly made that it was carried against it.

February the 27th. A General Court of the East India Company was held at the India House for taking into consideration a bill then depending in Parliament for the better recruiting the Company's Forces in India.

March the 25th. Died Thomas Rammell, Esq. The earlier part of his life was spent in India, in the service of the Company, by which his constitution was much impaired, at forty he took to a milk diet, on which he lived entirely for thirty-five years, which restored him. He was carried off in his 75th year by a fit of the Palsy, and Society in him lost a gentleman remarkable for every good quality that could adorn and dignify mankind.

August the 30th. A Chapter of the most Honourable Order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when General Eyre Coote was invested with the Red Ribband.

The Powder Magazine at Trichinopoly blew up this year, by which above 300 souls perished, 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken.

The Emperor Shah Allum after enjoying a quiet and splendid retreat at Allahabad by the generosity of the Company since the year 1765, proceeded this year, to his Capital, sacrificing substantial benefit for imaginary Empire. *Forster.*

The Emperor entered his Capital on the 25th of December, with much pomp and splendour and amid the acclamations of all ranks of people.
Franklin's life of Shah Allum.

Tanjore besieged this year, for the first time.

Ahmed Khan Bungish, Nabob of Furruckabad, died this year, and was succeeded by the infant Nabob Muzzuffur Jung.

1772.

Early this year the Mahrattas invaded Rohilcund.
Transactions in India.

April the 13th. The Honourable John Cartier, was succeeded in the Government of Bengal, by the Honourable Warren Hastings. *Grace's Military Code.*

The Bengal territories under Governor Cartier, were divided into distinct collections, viz. Calcutta, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Dinagpore, and Patna.
Seid Gholam Hussein Khan.

Bengal actual net profits arising to the Company during the Government of Mr. Cartier.

1770-1	-	-	275,088 £.
1771-2	-	-	768,371 £.

Documents before the Commons.

The Governor and Council of Bengal established new Courts of Judicature, for the Administration of Justice among the Natives throughout the Provinces; which were divided into Districts. By these Regulations, a Court was established in each District, called The Mofussel Dewannee Adaulut, for Trial of Civil causes, in which the Collector of each District was to preside as Judge, in the Quality of King's Dewan, and was to be attended by the Provincial Dewan appointed by the President and Council, and the other Officers of the Cutcherry.

The Regulations alſo eſtabliſhed a ſuperior Court of Civil Juriſdiction, at the chief Seat of Government, called The Dewannee Sudder Adaulut; which was to receive and determine Appeals from the Provincial Dewannee Adaulut. In this Court, the Preſident or Governor of Bengal, and Two Members of the Council, were to ſit as Judges, attended by the Dewan of the Khalſa, the Head Cooongoes, and other Officers of the Cutcherry, and in the Abſence of the Preſident, a Third Member of the Council was to ſit, ſo that not leſs than Three Members were to decide on an Appeal; but the whole Council might ſit if they chole it.

After the above Regulations, a Provincial Council was appointed inſtead of a Collector, and they were named, "The Judges of the Court of Dewannee Adaulut." *Bengal State Papers.*

May. The Ponſborne East Indiaman landed in England two Horſes only three feet high.

November. Madarow died aged 25, and was ſucceeded in the Peiſhwaſhip by his brother Narrain Row, (the third ſon of Ballojee now aged 19 years.) *See Bengal State Papers, and Act. by Col. Upton's Moonſhee.*

December the 22d. By a report made it appears the Company had now in their Ware Houſes in London, 16,000,000lb. of Tea. It likewiſe appeared that the value of the Company's eſtates in London, (that is the India Houſe, and their Ware Houſes,) as eſtimated by a Surveyor expreſsly employed for the purpoſe, amounted to about 214,000£.

December the 24th. The King, by Commiſſion, gave the Royal aſſent to a Bill for reſtraining the Eaſt India Company from appointing Superviſors to ſend to India for a limited time.

This year the French Garriſon at Madagaſcar was deſtroyed by the Natives. The Commandant and ſeventeen others eſcaped in a Veſſel, in the Roads. All the men captured were put to death, but the women, (about 30,) were carried into ſlavery.

The Daniſh Company formed in 1732 had its Charter prolonged this year.

In 1772, the Engliſh Government in Bengal in order to relieve the Community from an oppreſſive and grievous tax came to a reſolution that from the commencement of the twelfth year of the reign of the preſent Emperor, the Sicca Rupee, ſhould ever after paſs current at its original value within our provinces. On this account, the twelfth, fifteenth, and nineteenth years of the reign, are continued to be ſtamped on the coins ſtruck ſince that period, but the date of the Hejra denotes the year in which they were actually coined.

Gladwin's Perſian and Hindoo Arithmetic.

Mr. Gladwin ſtates the grievance thus, Juggut Seat, the famous banker, prevailed on Jaffier Khan to adopt the ſyſtem of annual recoinage, and to eſtabliſh a regulation, that the Sicca Rupee ſhould decreaſe in value in the ſecond, third, and fourth years, in proportion of 116 to 111, by which government derived an advantage of about two per cent. duty on recoinage, eſtimated to yield a revenue of three lacks per annum; while the Shroffs enjoyed the remainder, (being the greater part) of the above mentioned annual reduction in the value of the rupee after its firſt years currency, and which reduction amounted nearly to five per Cent.

1773.

February the 2d. Joſiah Du Pré, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Alexander Wynch, Eſq.

The Public Records.

April. On the night between the 9th and 10th, a dreadful hurricane in the Iſland of France: above 300 houſes were deſtroyed in the Town of Port Louis, all the roofs were carried away, and the principal Church was reduced to an heap of ruins. Thirty two veſſels were driven on ſhore and greatly damaged. Of the ſeveral ſmall barks nothing was to be ſeen but the keels, and one had entirely diſappeared without leaving the ſmalleſt trace that could lead to a diſcovery of its fate. Dead bodies were ſeen floating amidſt the wreck of the ſhips, and ſuch of the ſailors as had eſcaped death, ſtruggling againſt the irritated waves, were making uſeleſs efforts to reach the ſhore. The deſolation in the country was no leſs afflicting, the maize, rice, and corn, were cut up and diſperſed, the cotton and coffee plants, ſugar canes, nutmeg, and cinnamon trees, were torn up by the roots; the oldeſt trees were overturned or twiſted by the violence of the wind; manufactories and work ſhops were deſtroyed, and the graſs appeared dry and withered as if it had been burnt. In one of the windward quarters of the Iſland, the Sea hurried along by the tempeſt beyond its uſual boundaries, roſe more than 40 feet, drove the inhabitants to the neighbouring eminences in order to avoid being overwhelmed in their houſes, and extended to the adjacent plains and woods, where it left when it retired, fiſh of various kinds. This diſaſter occaſioned ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions that bread ſold at 18 ſous per lb. according to the currency of the colony, which was finally relieved by a ſupply of grain from Bengal, the Coaſt of Coromandel, Cape of Good Hope, Madagaſcar, and the Perſian Gulph. *Brunel.*

April. Dellamcotta, a ſtrong Fort in Bootan, taken by aſſault by Captain James Jones, a brave and excellent Officer, who ſoon after fell a ſacrifice to the unwholſome climate of Coos-Beyhar.

Major Rennell's view of the Fort, &c.

Auguſt. Narrain Row, aſſaſſinated by his uncle Ragobah, was ſucceeded in the Peiſhwaſhip by his poſthumous ſon Madarow Narrain, who was placed under the care of the two regent Miniſters, Saccaram Pundit and Nana Furnaveſe. The murder of this Prince and the conſequence of it, ſhortly after occaſioned what is termed by the Engliſh *The firſt Mahratta War.*

Auguſt. Tanjore beſieged a ſecond time: the Rajah and his family, with Monagee and his ſons, were made priſoners at the capture of the Fort on the 17th of September.

Ahmed Shaw Abdalli, died this year in the vicinity of Kandehar, which he deſigned to be the Capital of Afghaniſtan. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Timur Shah, who kept his court in the city of Kabul. *Forſter.*

Ahmed Shah Abdalli's ſeven invaſions of Hindoſtan are thus dated by Mahomedan writers.

A. H. 1152 — 1161 — 1162 — 1165 — 1170 — 1173 — 1175. *Vanſittart's Tranſlations from Perſian Biography.*

Theſe years correſpond with A. D. 1139-40 — 1747-8 — 1748-9 — 1751-2 — 1756-7 — 1759-60 — 1761-2.

November the 16th. Died of a lingering fever, that diſtinguiſhed Eaſt India Director, Doctor John Hawkeſworth, a writer of ſoft and pleaſing caſt. He publiſhed the Adventurer, which introduced him to the notice of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was the author of ſeveral poetical pieces and of Amphytrion *altered*, Oroonoko *altered*, Edgar and Emeline, the Opera of Zimri, and the beautiful Tale of Almoran and Hamet. He tranſlated Telemachus with ſucceſs and was employed to digeſt the voyages of Commodore Byron and Captains Wallis, Cartaret and Cooke, the property of which he ſold for 6000 £. but that compilation did not meet with the applauſe which his former writings have ſo juſtly received. Chagrin at its ill reception encreaſed the ſickneſs which proved fatal to this admired writer. At Bromley in Kent is a monument erected to his memory with the following inſcription, the latter part of which is taken from the laſt number of 'THE ADVENTURER.'

To the memory of
JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L. L. D.
Who died on 16th of November, 1773,
Aged 58 years,
That he lived ornamental and uſeful
To Society in an eminent degree,
Was among the boaſted felicities
Of the preſent age;
That he labour'd for the benefit of Society,
Let his own pathetic admonitions
Record and realize;

"The hour is haſting, in which whatever praiſe "or cenſure I have acquired will be remembered "with equal indifference.—Time, who is impatient "to date my laſt paper, will ſhortly moulder the "hand which is now writing it in the duſt, and ſtill "the breaſt that now throbs at the reflection. But "let not this be read as ſomething that relates only "to another, for a few years only can divide the "eye that is now reading from the hand that has "written."

December the 22d. Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker reſigned, and was ſucceeded in the Command of the Bengal Forces, by Colonel Charles Chapman.

Grace's Military Code.

In the year 1773, eighty thouſand perſons were carried off at Buſſora, in Perſia, by the Plague.

Truſler. Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

The Mahrattas this year invaded Oude, but were repulſed by Soujah Dowla and the Engliſh.

13th Geo. III. Cap 64—An Act was made for eſtabliſhing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Eaſt India Company's Affairs; whereby, for the better Management of the Company's Affairs in India, it was enacted, "That for the Government of the Preſidency of Fort William in Bengal, there ſhould be appointed a Governor and Four Counſellors, and that the whole Civil and Military Government of the ſaid Preſidency, and alſo the Ordering, Management, and Government of all the Territorial Acquiſitions and Revenues in the Kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, ſhould, during ſuch Time as the Territorial Acquiſitions and Revenues ſhould remain in Poſſeſſion of the Company, be and the ſame were thereby veſted in the ſaid Governor General and Council of the ſaid preſidency of Fort William in Bengal, in the like Manner, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, as the ſame then were, or at any Time theretofore might have been exerciſed by the ſaid President and Council, or Select Committee, in the ſaid Kingdoms."

The ſame Act impowered his Majeſty to eſtabliſh a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William aforeſaid, to conſiſt of a Chief Juſtice and Three other Judges, &c. &c. &c.

In conſequence of this Act, Mr. Haſtings was to hold the Government for five years. He was the firſt GOVERNOR GENERAL.

General Clavering, Colonel Monſon, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis, were the firſt Counſellors. The firſt meeting of the new Government was on the 25th of October, 1774.

Purſuant to the Act, the King granted a Charter of Juſtice to Elijah Impey, Eſq. and he was the firſt Chief Juſtice.

After a lapſe of two Centuries the illuſtrious example of Acbar was imitated and ſurpaſſed by Mr. Haſtings, under whoſe auſpices the moſt eminent Pundits, and Brahmins, in the courſe of two years, compiled from the moſt ancient and approved Authors, ſentence by ſentence, without addition or diminution, a full code of Hindoo laws. *Dr. Robertſon.*

The charter of the Dutch-Eaſt-India Company having expired in the year 1773, the Company, under a preſence that its trade had declined, ſolicited the States-General to grant a diminution of the ſum formerly paid for the renewal of the charter. Upon this, their high mightineſſes, in order to have time to enquire into the foundation of this requeſt, prolonged the charter for three years, upon the old footing; and finding upon enquiry, that the Company had really met with great loſſes, and that their trade had greatly declined, they complied with the Company's requeſt, and afterward granted them a new charter for thirty years, for the ſame term as the former, paying immediately two millions of florins inſtead of three millions, which they paid before, and the ſum of 360,000 florins yearly, which laſt ſum, however, they were allowed to make good in money or goods. In conſequence of this indulgence, the ſtock of the Company roſe no leſs than 19 per cent. in about ſix months.

1774.

January the 18th. Colonel Charles Chapman reſigned, and was ſucceeded in the command of the Bengal Forces, by Colonel Alexander Champion.

Grace's Military Code.

February. Mr. Benjamin Lacam, obtained from the Committee of Revenue at Calcutta, a Pottah for 500 biggahs of land, viz. 250 biggahs on each ide of the river Baratulla or channel creek, in the Sunderbunds, to eſtabliſh an harbour for ſhipping, with Docks, ways, wharfs, &c. which place from thenceforward acquired the name of New Harbour.

Appendix, No. 8, of Lacam's petition to the Comment.

April. The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Elijah Impey, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

April the 23d. The battle of St George fought at Cutterah, near the village of Teſſunah. The Engliſh, under Colonel Champion, in the behalf of Sujah

ud Dowla, gained a complete victory over 40,000 Rohillas; near 5000 of them were killed and wounded, and Hafiz Rhamut, their Chief and General, slain. *Forster.*

October. This month the Judges arrived in India. The Mayor's Court was abolished, and the Supreme Court of Judicature established in its stead. *Account of Hastings.*

October. The treaty of Loll Dong, by which a Peace was concluded between Sujah ud Dowla and Fyze-ullah Khan.

October the 27th. Colonel Alexander Champion, was succeeded in the command of the Bengal Forces, by Lieutenant General John Clavering. *Grace's Military Code.*

November the 22d. With this day terminated the life of Major General, the Right Honorable Robert Lord Clive, K. B. Baron de Plassey in the County of Clare in Ireland, and representative in Parliament for the town of Shrewsbury. This eminent East India Governor, and most fortunate General, expired at his house in Berkley Square, in the 49th year of his age. He was born at Stych, in Shropshire, on Michaelmas day, 1725. He married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Maskelyne, Esq. of Purton, in the County of Wilts, by whom he had Issue, Edward, the present Lord, Robert, an infant, and three daughters. *A fine likeness of the mighty Conqueror of Plassey is to be seen among the Portraits of eminent and illustrious men preserved at the Court of Calcutta.*

1775.

January the 10th. Died at his house in Brunton Street, the celebrated Major General Stringer Lawrence, he was the first Officer who introduced military discipline in British India, where for 20 years he commanded the Company's troops. Sir Robert Palk, who was the close and intimate friend of this brave Officer, has paid an elegant tribute to his memory, in a neat monument erected in the Parish Church of Dunchideock, in Devonshire, of which this is the description.

It stands in the North Isle, and is of black and white marble, having a medallion of the General, under which, on a black tablet is the following inscription. 'For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and Peace concluded in the Carnatic. *Mon. by E. J. C. Westminster Abbey.*' Below on a white marble is described, Major-General Stringer Lawrence, who commanded in India from 1747 to 1767, died January the 10th 1775, aged 78 years. The desperate state of affairs in India, becoming prosperous by a series of victories, endeared him to his country. History has recorded his fame, the regrets of the worthy bear testimony to his virtues,

> Cui pudor et justitiæ soror,
> Incorrupta Fides nudaque Veritas
> Quando ullum inveniet parem?

Under all, on a black marble table, is the following:

> Born to command to conquer and to spare,
> As mercy mild, yet terrible as war;
> Here Lawrence rests, the trump of honest fame,
> From Thames to Ganges has proclaimed his name.
> In vain this frail memorial friendship rears,
> His dearest monument an army's tears;
> His deeds on fairer columns Maud engraved,
> In provinces preserved and Cities saved.

H. Moss.

January. Sujah ud Dowlah died in his palace at Fyzabad, in the midst of his highest prosperity, aged, 46 years. His son Mirza Amani succeeded him, who on his accession to the government of Oude took the title of Assuf ud Dowla.

Forster, Jonathan Scott, and Franklin.

Sujah ud Dowlah, held at the time of his death a dominion which produced a revenue of three hundred and sixty thousand pounds, and he maintained in his service one hundred thousand fighting men.

The treaty of Lucknow took place this year, by which the sovereignty of Benares and Ghazypore was transferred to the English, by the Soubahdar of Oude.

February the 24th. The Soolooans took the English settlement at Baliambangen and its effects to the amount of 926,000 Spanish Dollars, the inhabitants retired to Laboan, except 13 who were missing. *See Caput 1762, paragraph the 7th.*

June. The Belsborough East Indiaman, arrived in England from China, she brought the following curiosities:

1. The skin of a large Oranoutang, which died on the passage; this creature came from a remote part of Sumatra.
2. A large Brandalormia from Golconda.
3. A small amphibious animal resembling a Cat, only without a tail, caught in the Straits of Banca, where it lived on flying fish.
4. The large horned Dog, called Pricrobus.
5. Two fine Cockatores.
6. The Mirabolus or walking plant.
7. A Tea tree in blossom.
8. A Tallow tree.—A Nutmeg and Cinnamon tree, with several exotic and beauteous Birds, &c. &c. &c.

June the 26th. The long contested dispute between the Post Master General and the East India Company was now settled, and all Letters from India for private persons were in future to be sent to the Post Office.

The Danish government declared the trade to Bengal free, on paying a duty of 2 per cent, a regulation which greatly affected their East India Company, and a large ship was at this time preparing at Copenhagen to take advantage of the licence.

Annual Register for 1775.

August. Died in England, Robert Lennox, Esq. many years a Governor of Bencoolen.

December the 10th. Alexander Wynch, Esq. Governor of Madras, was succeeded by the Right Honourable Sir George Pigot, Baronet, and Baron Pigot. *The Public Records.*

1776.

March the 1st. The treaty of Poorunder (sometimes called the treaty of Poonah,) by which the English were to retain Salsette. *Bengal State Papers.*

June the 19th. A motion was made in a Court of Directors of the East-India Company, that the Company should indemnify Mr. Vereist, for any damages he may have become liable to, on account of the action brought against him by Mr. Rafael and Mr. Cojamaul, Armenians, when, after some debates relative to forms, (for the court was almost unanimous in the propriety of indemnifying Mr. Vereist, it being evident that he acted merely in conformity to what he thought was his duty to the Company, and from no motive either of interest or enmity to the Armenians), the matter was agreed to, and referred

for confirmation to a general court, where it was accordingly propoſed on the 27th following. Mr. Creighton, now objected to the propoſal, as a matter altogether unprecedented. The queſtion being, however, put, it paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative.

Auguſt the 24th. The Right Honourable Sir George Pigot, Bart. Lord Pigot, violently depoſed of the Government of Madras, was ſucceeded by George Stratton, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

December the 8th. About 8 o'clock in the evening of this day a ſhock of an Earthquake was felt at Calcutta, which laſted between three and four minutes, and put the inhabitants in great conſternation, but happily no damage enſued.

1777.

February. The Mugs (or Aracaners) carried off from the moſt Southern parts of Bengal 1800 men, women and Children, in ten days they arrived at Aracan and were conducted before the Sovereign, who choſe the handicraftſmen, about one fourth of the number, as his ſlaves. The remainder were returned to the captors with ropes about their necks to market and ſold, according to their ſtrength, from 20 to 70 Rupees each. They were by their purchaſers ſent to cultivate the land and had 15 ſeers of rice each allowed for their monthly ſupport. Soon after this the Sovereign Duppung Geree was depoſed by His Cutwal Kuddul Poree, 25 men and 2 women of the captives took advantage of the diſturbances, fled and arrived at Chittagong in the following June. Almoſt three fourths of the inhabitants of Aracan are ſaid to be natives of Bengal or deſcendants of ſuch, who pray that the Engliſh may deliver them, and they have agreed among themſelves to aſſiſt their deliverers. From time immemorial the Mugs have plundered the Southern parts of Bengal and have even been ſo hoſtile as to deſcend on the Coaſt of Chittagong and proceed into the country, plunder and burn the villages, deſtroy what they could not carry away, and carry the inhabitants into ſlavery. But ſince the ſeſſion of the province to the Company, the place for the moſt part has enjoyed quiet. *Major Roberts's account of Aracan.*

May the 18th. The Right Honourable Sir George Pigot, Bart. Lord Pigot, died at Madras, after a rigorous confinement of nine months.—*And thus the theatre of his Glory ſaw his unmerited fall! H.*

May the 26th. The Marquis of Rockingham Eaſt Indiaman caſt on a rock, about 10 leagues to the Southward of Madras. The Crew, and the Company's treaſure, were ſaved.

July the 12th. Died Gunga Boy, widow of the late Narrain Row, and mother of the reigning infant Peiſhwa. *Mr. Moyſton to the Government of Bombay.*

Auguſt the 2d, Lieut. General Clavering, died, and the command of the Bengal Forces devolved on the Board in the Military Department. *Grace's Military Code.*

Auguſt the 31ſt. George Stratton, Eſq. Governor of Madras, was ſucceeded by John Whitehill, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

October the 16th. Brigadier General Giles Stibber, was now appointed to the Provincial Command of the Bengal Forces. *Grace's Military Code.*

This year Coſſim Ally Khan, the depoſed Naboh of Bengal, died in poverty, at the village of Kutwall. *Forſter.*

The Ram Rajah, and laſt lineal deſcendant of the Houſe of Savagee, died in confinement at Sattarah this year, according to every account I find among the various writers. The Boonſla family is a collateral branch of this high Houſe, and the inheritance ought legally to revert to the Berar Rajah.

1778.

February 8th. John Whitehill, Eſq. Governor of Madras, was ſucceeded by Thomas Rumbold, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

The ſecond Mahratta War commenced this year.

At the commencement of this War, the Fort of Culpee was abandoned and taken poſſeſſion of by Colonel Leſlie. It was one day's march beyond this Fort (on the 3d June) that a number of the Engliſh Army periſhed for want of water. The writer of the *Tranſactions in India* ſays, 'They encamped in one invariable ſcene of naked conker as far as the eye could reach without a tuft of verdure, or a drop of water; between 3 and 4 hundred men, overcome by thirſt and fatigue, periſhed raving mad.' *The truth of this melancholy circumſtance has been confirmed to the Compiler by people who were preſent.* This diſaſtrous event is thus ſtated in the SEIR MUTAQHERIN, 'It was at the ſeaſon when the heat was intolerable (*viz. before the ſetting in of the rains*). His encampment was imprudently formed where no water was to be had, and no habitation to be ſeen. On this fatal day three or four Engliſh Officers, ten or twelve Engliſh Soldiers, and above 100 Natives, dropped down dead for want of water.'

A ſuperb carriage of ſtate, was this year made in England, by order of Governor Rumbold, as a preſent for the Nabob of Arcot.

Somroo died this year.

Mr. Wilkins, the celebrated Sanſcrit Scholar, aided by an ingenious Artiſt of the name of Shepherd, completed under the patronage of Governor Haſtings, two elegant founts of Perſian and Bengaleſe types, and the firſt ſpecimen of Oriental Typography of this deſcription appeared this year, *viz.* Halhed's Bengal Grammar, printed at Hougly, and Balfour's Forms of Herkern. *Gilchriſt.*

July the 15th.—William James, of Parkfarm place, Eſq. Kent (formerly a celebrated naval officer in the Eaſt Indies) created a Bart. (See Caput 1683.) *Beatſon's Political Index.*

October the 17th. Pondicherry taken (a ſecond time) by Major General Hector Munro, aided by Sea, by Sir Edward Vernon, after being gallantly, defended by M. de Bellecombe. Private property was ſecured to the owners, but public property and nearly 300 pieces of cannon were ſeized by the captors. The fortifications of this beautiful City were once more razed to the ground.

This year the Colebrooke Eaſt Indiaman bound from London to Bombay and China, was loſt about 25 leagues off the Cape of Good Hope. About 20 ſouls periſhed.

December the 28th. The London East Indiaman run down by the Ruſſel Man of War, when ſhe ſunk and 110 ſouls periſhed. What rendered the ſcene ſtill more melancholy, a man of War's boat, which picked up eleven of the London's crew and was endeavouring to ſave more, got directly over the place where the London went down, the ſuction was ſo great, that it drew the boat under, and all ſouls periſhed.

1779.

January. The York East Indiaman, homeward bound from Bombay, driven on ſhore in Margate Roads, and loſt. Her Crew, and Cargo, were ſaved.

January the 11th. The Bombay Army ſupporting Ragoba, defeated by the Mahratta forces, which defeat was followed by the Convention of Wargaum on the 16th.

Mahie taken.

March 7th. Sir Edward Hughes, with his ſquadron, left Portſmouth for the East Indies.

March. Kerim Khan, Regent (or more properly ſpeaking King) of Perſia, died on the 15th of this month at Shirauz.

March the 23d. Thomas Rumbold, of Woodhall, Eſq. Herts, Governor of Fort St. George, created a Baronet. *Beatſon's Political Index.*

March the 25th. General Stibbert, was ſucceeded in the Command of the Bengal Forces, by Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, who was appointed Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's Forces in India, by the Honourable Court of Directors, in a General letter dated May the 7th, 1778. *Grace's Military Code.*

May. Major General Hector Munro, inveſted (by proxy) with the Order of the Bath.

June. The Engliſh East India Company behaved with a munificence ſuited to its greatneſs, by granting bounties to raiſe 6000 Seamen, and building three 74 Gun ſhips, as an addition to the Royal Navy.

By the 19th of George the 3d, the Territorial acquiſitions were confirmed to the Company till the 5th of April 1780, and the following year the ſame was extended to the 5th of April 1781. *Playfair's Strictures, &c.*

1780.

January the 29th. This day the firſt News Paper was printed in Bengal, and iſſued at Calcutta, by Mr. James Auguſtus Hicky. *Information from the Proprietor.*

February the 15th. Ahmedabad, the Capital of Cuzerat, taken by General Goddard.

Goddard's official letter, &c.

February. Final judgement was paſſed in the Court of King's Bench againſt the defendants in the Caſe of Lord Pigot. The ſentence pronounced by Judge Aſhurſt was thus "Gentlemen, you are now called upon "to receive ſentence for an offence which you have "committed, and been found guilty of; but as there "is no diſtinction in your caſes, but are guilty alike, "you are ſentenced each of you to pay a fine to his "Majeſty of 1000 £. and to be impriſoned until the "ſum is paid." They inſtantly paid the money into Court, and departed.

March the 3d. An Earthquake at Tauris in Perſia, where 25,000 houſes were thrown down, and a great part of the inhabitants periſhed.

Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

April the 6th. Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Thomas Whitehill, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

July the 20th. Hoſtilities commenced between the Engliſh, and Hyder Ally Khan.

Early this year a petition was preſented to the King from Calcutta, ſigned by 600 Europeans and a great number of Natives, ſtating the hardſhips they ſuffered ſince the introduction of the Engliſh laws in India. *The Engliſh law of Arreſts and Bails was particularly regarded by the Natives as oppreſſive.*

Auguſt the 3d. The important (and heretofore deemed impregnable) fortreſs of Gawlior, taken by Captain Popham. *Popham's official letter.*

Auguſt the 9th. The Eaſt and Weſt India fleets, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain. *Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.*

The fleet conſiſted of fifty Merchantmen, and five East Indiamen, viz. the Hillſborough, Grattan, Royal George, Mountſtuart, and Godfrey.

September the 10th. Lieutenant Colonel Baillie defeated by the united armies of Hyder and Tippoo, at the village of Pollilore, when on his way to join the Engliſh Army at Conjeveram.

Innes Munro's Narrative.

October the 6th. Lieutenant General Stibbert was a ſecond time appointed to the provincial command in Bengal, in conſequence of General Coote's embarking for Madras on public ſervice.

Grace's Military Code.

November the 3d. Arcot taken by Hyder Ally Khan.

November the 8th. By the direction of the Supreme Council in Bengal, John Whitehill, Eſq. Governor of Madras, was ſuperceded by Charles Smith, Eſq. firſt in Council. *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

The accounts ſent from Bengal this year, ſtated that there were 304 lacks of rupees in the Treaſury of that preſidency.

Thirty thouſand dealers in Tea, were ſaid to be in Britain this year. In the reign of Charles the II. Tea was only ſold by Thomas Garroway in Change Ally, and now only 124 years had elapſed, ſince Tea was firſt introduced into England. *See Caput* 1666.

1781.

The General Barker East Indiaman wrecked on the Coaſt of Holland. Her crew were made priſoners.

February. Died the Hon. Mrs. Orme, Lady of Robert Orme, Eſq. and daughter of Lord Viſcount Townſhend.

June the 22d. Charles Smith, Eſq. Governor of Madras, was ſucceeded by the Right Honourable Lord Macartney. *The Public Records.*

July the 1ſt. The Heldwoltemade, a Dutch East India ſhip, bound to Ceylon, laden with ſtores and 10,000 £. in bullion, taken off Saldanha Bay, by the Engliſh ſhip of war the Active.

July the 1ſt. The battle of Porto Novo, gained by 8,000 Britiſh troops under Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, over 100,000 Myſoreans under Hyder Ally Khan—The Engliſh had 60 field pieces; the Myſoreans 35 heavy guns, and 45 field pieces.

Innes Munro's Narrative.

East India Chronologist

July the 21st. Commodore Johnſton took in Saldanha Bay, the following Dutch East India ſhips; the Dankbaerheyt, 24 guns, 1000 tons; the Pereboom, 68 guns, 1100 tons; the Honcoop, 20 guns, 1100 tons; the Hoegearſpal, 20 guns, 1000 tons; and the Middleburg, 24 guns, 1100 tons, was burned. During the conflict a boat eſcaped to the Engliſh, carrying the Kings of Ternate and Tidore, with the Princes of their reſpective families, whom the Dutch East India Company had long confined in the Iſle of Robin, with different malefactors, but had lately removed from thence to Saldanha.

Auguſt the 20th. The firſt maſſacre at Benares, in which Captain Mayaffre, Captain Doxat, and 105 men, were killed, and 72 wounded. The inſurrection firſt broke out on the 16th, when two Companies of Sepoys were cut to pieces.

Auguſt the 27th. The battle of Pollilore gained by Sir Eyre Coote, and 11,000 Britiſh Troops, over Hyder Ally Khan, with 143,000 Myſoreans. (*This was the ſame ground on which Baillie was defeated, September 10th laſt year.*) *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

September the 27th. The battle of Sholangur gained by Sir Eyre Coote, with 11,000 Britiſh Troops, over Hyder Ally Khan, with 143,000 Myſoreans. *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

September. John Stables, Eſq. appointed one of the Counſellors to the Preſidency of Fort William, in the room of Philip Francis, Eſq.

November. Bijyghur taken by Major Popham.

October the 23d. Colonel Owen, with his detachment, (viz. 100 European Grenadiers, 5 battalions of Sepoys, a regiment of Cavalry, two ſix pounders and eight Cavalry guns,) gained the paſs of Veracundaloor, though oppoſed by Hyder and his whole army. *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

Ceylon was this year taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh. *Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.*

This year Pedang in the Iſland of Sumatra, and all the other Dutch poſſeſſions, were taken by a detachment of Military, ſent on five Indiamen by the Engliſh from Bencoolen. *Marſden's Sumatra.*

In ſhort the Dutch East India Company, ſuſtained immenſe loſs this year, by ſea and land, Chinſurah, Negapatam, Sadras, Pulicat, Bimlipatam, &c. &c. &c. The Dutch Merchants in a petition to the States General ſtate, "that in 1780 no leſs than 2,000 "Dutch ſhips paſſed the ſound, but in 1781 one "only; that their navigation, formerly ſo reſpect "table, had paſſed entirely into the hands of other "Powers, &c. &c. &c."

By the 21ſt of George the III, the excluſive privilege of trade and the right of poſſeſſing the territorial revenue under the Crown, having now devolved to the Public, both the one and the other were continued to the East India Company, till March 1791, with three years of grace, on the conſideration of the payment of 400,000 £. annually.

Playfair's Strictures.

1782.

January the 5th. Trincomalee taken by ſtorm by Sir Edward Hughes.

January the 11th. Fort Oſnaburg taken by ſtorm by Sir Edward Hughes.

January. Batavia taken by the Engliſh.

Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary.

February. This month M. de Suffrein the French Admiral arrived on the Coaſt of Coromandel with 12 Line of Battle ſhips, beſides Frigates and tranſports, in ſupport of Hyder Ally Khan, Suffrein had ſeveral engagements with the Engliſh Admiral Sir Edward Hughes in which they both diſplayed great gallantry, without one gaining any deciſive advantage over the other. Their firſt engagement was on the 17th of February.

February the 16th. Colonel Braithwate, with 2000 Infantry, 300 horſe, and 13 Guns, defeated after an action of 26 hours, by Tippoo with 20,000 horſe, 20 Guns, and 300 French Soldiers, commanded by M. Lally. The battle was fought at the village of Combiconum, near the banks of the Coleroon.

Innes Munro's Narrative.

February 22d. Died the learned Dr. Demainbray, principal ſurveyor of the Cuſtoms and inſpector of the East India Company's Ware Houſes.

March the 18th. The Magazine and Laboratary at Bencoolen, fired by lightning and blown up. The former contained about 430 barrels of Gunpowder, the latter about 100 barrels. The Company are ſuppoſed by this accident to have loſt 100,000 dollars, I am happy to add not ten ſouls periſhed.

April 4th. Cuddalore taken by Tippoo and the French. It capitulated by orders from the Preſidency, without a ſhot being fired. *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

April the 12th. A memorable battle was fought off Trincomalee, by Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, in which both fleets ſeverely ſuffered, but the victory was claimed by the Engliſh Admiral.

Innes Munro's Narrative.

April the 22d. Died at Delhi, in the palace of Sufder Jung, Mirza Nujuff Khan Zulficar ud Dowla; with this great and good General fell the fortunes of Shah Allum. He was moſt ſincerely lamented by his Sovereign and all the inhabitants of Delhi. *In the very portrait given of this amiable nobleman, his good and honeſt heart, can be traced in his countenance.*

See the plate in Franklin's life of Shah Allum.

May the 17th. The treaty of Salby, by which Moodajee Scindia became mutual guarantee between the Engliſh, and the Mahrattas, by which Peace was concluded between the two Powers. It was ratified in December. *Tranſactions in India. Late War in Aſia.*

About this time the Fortitude East Indiaman, was taken by Suffrein.

May the 22d. The Sea roſe prodigiouſly high along the Coaſt of Fo kien in China, and the Iſland of Formoſa, diſtant 30 leagues from the Coaſt, great part of it was laid and remained for eight hours under water, the habitations were reduced to ruin, and 40,000 ſouls periſhed.

The Emperor of China left his Capital to view the effects of this dreadful deſolation which ſtands unparalleled in the records of Hiſtory.

See the various Periodical Publications of theſe Times.

June the 2d. The Battle of Arné gained by Sir Eyre Coote, with 10,000 Britiſh Troops, over Hyder Ally Khan, with 120,000 Myſoreans. *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

June the 8th. The Grand Guard of the Engliſh Army drawn into ambuſcade near Trivatore, and cut off by 6000 of Hyder's choſen Horſe.

Sir Eyre Coote's official Letter.

July the 6th. Another naval action between the French, and Engliſh, in which Sir Edward Hughes declared he had a decided ſuperiority.

Auguſt the 4th. The Groſvenor, Eaſt Indiaman, was wrecked near the river St. Chriſtopher on the African Coaſt, to the Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope. The Coffrees killed ſeveral of the men, who attempted to protect the ladies. One of the ladies ſome years afterward returned to England, after having borne ſeveral children to a Coffree prince. Sir Edward Hughes on his return to England in 1785, heard that many of her paſſengers, male and female, were alive in the interior parts of Africa. Her cargo was valued at 300,000 £.

Auguſt the 21ſt. The forts of Trincomalee and Oſnaburg, taken from the Engliſh by the Chevalier de Suffrein.

September the 3d. Sir Richard Bickerton, with his Convoy, arrived ſafe at Bombay, the ſame day another undeciſive naval engagement took place between Sir Edward Hughes, and Suffrein.

September the 31ſt. There was another deſperate engagement off Ceylon, between Sir Edward Hughes and the Chevalier de Suffrein.

October the 8th. A dreadful ſtorm aroſe at Surat, which carried univerſal deſtruction. The whirlwind ſwept into the Sea above 3000 inhabitants.

A dreadful famine prevailed this year at Madras, which carried off numbers, but it was ſaid to have raged with more fury at Seringapatam, where 1,200 were daily carried off. Thirty thouſand Souls periſhed in the courſe of a few months, in the Carnatic and Myſore. *See the Annual Regiſter, for 1783.*

The French papers ſtate, 'That the French felt the effects of the famine ſo much, that they were obliged to withdraw their army from Madras, where 1400 people died weekly.' That Hyder himſelf could ſcarcely ſubſiſt his Army, and that he loſt daily 1200 of his people. Pondicherry ſuffered prodigiouſly both by peſtilence and famine.'

October the 15th. A moſt violent ſtorm came on at Madras about noon, which before night encreaſed to a furious hurricane. Seventy veſſels were ſtranded on the beach, which were laden with rice, the proprietors of which taking advantage of the ſcarcity which prevailed, would not diſpoſe of it without extraordinary profits, but their perſeverence was now overtaken by the vengeance of heaven. Much damage was ſuſtained on ſhore, which added to the general calamity. *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

Towards the cloſe of this year, the two Houſes of Parliament voted their thanks to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, for his ſervices in India, and to Sir Eyre Coote, for the perſeverence he diſplayed, and the indefatigable pains he employed in the defence of the Carnatic.

December the 7th. Hyder Ally Khan, died in the neighbourhood of Vellore. His Corpſe was embalmed and afterwards depoſited in a ſplendid mauſoleum at Seringapatam. *His character is thus given by Major* RENNELL.

'His military ſucceſs, founded on the improvement of diſcipline; attention to merit of every kind, conciliation of the different tribes that ſerved under his banners; contempt of ſtate and ceremony, except what naturally aroſe from the dignity of his character; and his conſequent œconomy in perſonal expences, (the different habits of which form the chief diſtinction of what is called character, among ordinary Princes,) together with his minute attention, to matters of finance and the regular payment of his Army, all theſe together raiſed Hyder, as far above the Prince of Hindooſtan, as the great qualities of the late Pruſſian Monarch raiſed him above the generality of European Princes, and hence I have conſidered Hyder, as the Frederick of the Eaſt. Cruelty was the vice of Hyder, but we are to conſider that Hyder's ideas of mercy were regulated by an Aſiatic ſtandard, and it is not improbable that he might rate his own character, for moderation and clemency, as far above thoſe of Tamerlane, Nadir Shah, and Abdallah, as he rated his diſcipline above theirs.'

Another writer thus delivers his ſentiments, on the character of that great Prince, Hyder Ally Khan.

He from obſcurity raiſed himſelf to the pinnacle of ſublunary greatneſs, with an head to plan and an heart to execute the various ſchemes, in which he ever was engaged. He led his troops victorious over vaſt provinces, and by his ſingle power ſubdued numerous principalities. His active and aſpiring ſoul deſpiſing all bounds, ſoared above the common views of Kings, and aimed at univerſal monarchy! *Anon.*

This potent Prince was without any commotion, peaceably ſucceeded by his ſon Futty Ally Khan, better known by the denomination of Tippoo Sultan. He, on his acceſſion, adopted a great Seal of State, with the following inſcription.

From conqueſt and the protection of the Royal Hyder, comes my title of Sultan.
And the world as under the Sun and Moon, is ſubject to my ſignet. *Ditom. Moore.*

Under the Government of Tippoo, Adoni, Sanore, Koork, and Anagoondy, were added to the Myſore Government. *Grant.*

In cloſing the Eaſt Indian events of 1782, we muſt remember that the BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY, dates its inſtitution from that year, ſhortly after which was eſtabliſhed

THE HOUSE AT HOWRAH!

Eternal praiſe await the enlightened men, who propoſed its erection. To ſociety their names will ever be dear as dear to Virtue, and Religion.

But chiefly your names, O DUFF *and* KIRKPATRICK! *Ye men of unborn goodneſs! When death cloſes your lives of applauſe, ſtill Painting ſhall preſerve your ſemblances aloft on the ſanctified wall's of this temple, and all the other hallowed manſions, dedicated to Virtue, Charity, and Heaven!*

&c.

1783.

January the 5th. Onore taken by the Engliſh, with terrible carnage.

January the 20th. The Peace of Verſailles, by which Chandernagore, Pondicherry, Karical, Mahé, the Comptoir at Surat, and all the other French Poſſeſſions in India, were reſtored to the Crown of France. On the 14th of February the Peace was ſolemnly proclaimed at London.

The Coventry frigate and Blandford Eaſt Indiaman were taken by Suffrein this month on Ceylon.

At the commencement of this year there was a mortality in Bencoolen, which did not ceafe until the clofe of June.

March. The Belgioioio Eaft Indiaman loft in a ftorm upon the Kifh Bank off Dublin bay, when all fouls perifhed. She was valued at 300,000 £. She carried 100,000 dollars befides, 300 ton of lead and bale goods of immenfe value. On June the 1ft two ingenious gentlemen went down in a diving bell to recover fome of her materials, in which attempt they perifhed.

March the 4th. William Jones, Efq. was appointed to the office of one of the Judges of his Majefty's Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, in the room of Stephen Cæfar Le Maiftre, Efq. deceafed. On the 20th of March he received the honour of Knighthood.

March the 23d. A great ftorm at Calcutta which continued for three hours, and did confiderable damage. The Privateer *Death or Glory* went down at her anchors oppofite Calcutta, and the *Eagle* from Bombay overfet and funk below Fort William.

April the 19th. The Duke of Athol Eaft Indiaman, blown up in Madras roads, when above 150 fouls perifhed. The Fairford Eaft Indiaman was burnt this year alfo in Bombay Harbour.

April the 26th. Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. died at Madras. This fortunate veteran is faid never to have loft a Battle where he himfelf commanded. His remains were fent to England, and in September 1784 lay in ftate at Plymouth, from whence the Body was carried in great funeral pomp, and on the 14th interred in the Church of Rockburn. The Eaft India Company have erected trophies to his Memory in Weftminfter Abbey, and Leadenhall ftreet.

April the 30th. Died of the wounds which he received in an action off Gheriah, Colonel Mackenzie Humberftone. The Ranger of 12 Guns (Lieut. Pruen Commander) was attacked on April the 8th by two large fhips, a ketch and eight gallivats; fhe was compelled to ftrike to the Mahrattas after a defperate reffiftance of four hours and a half. This diftinguifhed Officer in Military acquirements emulated Wolfe.

May the 24th. General Mathews, cut off by poifon in a Mylore Prifon, at the time of his deceafe he was in irons and had not changed his linen for twenty days.

Naval Force in the Eaft Indies in June 1783.

Engliſh under *Sir Edward Hughes K. B.*		French under *M. Baillie de Suffrein.*	
Superb,	*Guns* 74	Le Hermione,	*Guns* 74
Gibralter,	80	Le Fendant,	74
Hero,	74	L'Hannibal,	74
Sultan,	74	L'Illuſtre,	74
Defence,	74	L'Argonaute,	74
Cumberland,	74	Le Sphinx,	64
Burford,	70	Le Venguer,	64
Monarca,	68	L'Arteſien,	64
Monmouth,	64	L'Ajax,	64
Eagle,	64	Le Severe,	64
Magnanime,	64	Le Brilliant,	64
Sceptre,	64	L'Hardie,	64
Africa,	64	Le Saint Michael,	64
Worceſter,	64	Le Flamand,	50
Exeter,	64	Le Petit Hannibal,*	50
Inflexible,	64	Le Cleopatra,	36
Briſtol,	50	L'Apollon,	50
Iris,	50	Le Coventry,	28
Beſides Frigates, tranſports, &c.		*Beſides Frigates, tranſports, &c.*	

The Reader will recollect the Engliſh Admiral had to protect diſtant Settlements on an extenſive coaſt, as well as to oppoſe Suffrein.

June the 13th. The battle of Cuddalore, gained by 11,000 Britiſh troops under Major General Stuart, over 11,000 French and Myſoreans, under the celebrated Marquis De Buſſy. *Innes Munro's Narrative.*

July the 9th. The Peace of Verſailles proclaimed at Cuddalore, and the conſequent ceſſation of hoſtilities between the Engliſh and French Companies.

July. Died at Pedderis Gaffle, Brigadier General Goddard.

Auguſt the 9th. The Antelope Eaſt India Packet wrecked on the Pellew Iſlands, which led to their diſcovery. *Keate.*

Auguſt 21ſt. The Duke of Kingſton Eaſt Indiaman, burned off Ceylon, 79 fouls periſhed. *Ann. Regiſter*, 1784.

An Act paſſed that the diſſolution or prorogation of Parliament ſhould not diſcontinue the proceedings againſt Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. and Peter Pering, Eſq. for high crimes committed while the firſt held the Government, and both fat as Counſellors at Fort St. George.

Another Act paſſed to reſtrain them from leaving England for a limited time, and to prevent the alienation of their eſtates and affects.

An Act paſſed for granting relief to the Engliſh Company by allowing farther time for the diſcharge of their debts, and advancing to them on certain terms a ſum to be raiſed by loans on exchequer bills, and ſo enable them to make a dividend of four per Cent to the Proprietors at Chriſtmas, and to regulate the future payment of debentures of drawback on Eaſt India goods.

A famine again raged this year in the Weſtern parts of Hindoſtan, which approached even to the Company's borders, and partially affected the Engliſh provinces. The great Granary at Bankipore, above Patna, had been built long ere this by Governor Haſtings to provide againſt ſuch calamities as Bengal ſuffered in the year 1770 *et ſeq.*

September. At Rangoon the ancient Peguers revolted againſt the Burma Government, the town during the diſturbance was almoſt burned down. *Hunter's Pegu.*

September the 29th. Died Mr. Holt, Secretary to the Eaſt India Company.

October. The Superb Man of War loſt in Tellicherry roads. Two ſailors periſhed

November the 10th. Mr. Fox's India Bill moved, it paſſed the Commons, but on the 17th of December it was rejected by the Lords. *Belſham's Reign of George the 3d.*

December. The King gave the Royal aſſent to the Eaſt India payment Bill.

* Taken from the Engliſh.

This month two Petitions were preſented to the Houſe of Lords againſt Mr. Fox's India Bill. One from the Eaſt India Company, the other from the City of London.

December the 16th. Died Sir William James, Bart. He was Chairman of the Eaſt India Company at the time of his deceaſe. In his youth he performed ſeveral gallant naval achievements in the Eaſt Indies in the glorious days of Watson and Clive. He was ſucceeded in his Honours by his only ſon whom he had by his ſecond wife, an Indian Lady. Richard James, was the firſt Native of Hindoſtan who ſucceeded to the Hereditary honours of England.

December the 24th. The Commons of England in an addreſs to the King ſtated "The diſorders prevailing in the government of the Eaſt Indies, at home and abroad, call aloud for inſtant reformation; and the ſtate of the Eaſt India Company's finances, from the preſſing demands on them, require a no leſs immediate ſupport and aſſiſtance from Parliament."

Cannanore was taken at the cloſe of this year by Brigadier General Macleod, from Ali Rajah Bibby, the Ally of Tippoo Sultan.

At the cloſe of this year the tranquillity of St. Helena was diſturbed by a mutiny. By the ſentence of a Court Martial, 100 men were condemned, ten of whom on New Year's day ſuffered death.

1784.

January. Mr. Auguſtus Cleveland, died at Sea. The following is his juſt elogium. "The Governor General and Council of Bengal deeming the ſervices performed by Mr. Cleveland, in cultivating and conciliating the minds of the Inhabitants of his diſtricts* under his charge, of ſuch importance to the peace of the Country, the ſecurity of the Revenue, the credit of the Engliſh name, and the principles of Humanity, as to merit a public and laſting commemoration of them for the honour of his reputation and for an example to others, directed a monument to be erected to his memory at the public expence, with a ſuitable inſcription engraved upon it, containing a ſhort ſpecification of thoſe ſervices: And the principal natives who had been ſubject to his controul, ſolicited permiſſion to give ſome public teſtimony of the ſenſe they entertained of the beneficence which he had invariably ſhewn toward them, by erecting alſo a monument to his memory, which was accordingly done, and the expences of it defrayed by a voluntary ſubſcription." *Lord Teignmouth's Monody on Cleveland.*

Mr. Cleveland died in his 29th year, on the 12th of January, on board the Atlas Eaſt Indiaman, his remains were brought back in ſpirits to Calcutta, and interred on the 30th.

See his Tomb, in the New Burial Ground at Calcutta.

January the 15th. The Aſiatic Society inſtituted by Sir William Jones.

Mr. Pitt's India Bill rejected this month.

Belſham's Reign of George the 3d.

February. The Empreſs of Ruſſia built, about this time, two ſhips at Archangel, with the intention of attempting the diſcovery of a North Eaſt paſſage to India.

* The Jungle Terry Diſtricts.

February the 21ſt. Died Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Admiral of the Blue. In the year 1771, he was created a Bart. and ſhortly after appointed to the command in the Eaſt Indies.

March the 1ſt. The Nancy Packet coming expreſs from India, loſt off Scily, on the ſame rock that was ſuppoſed to have occaſioned the loſs of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel. She carried above 200,000*l.* of private property, excluſive of remittances to the Company. Among the paſſengers loſt was Mrs. Cargill, late Miſs Brown, the celebrated Singer.

March the 11th. The Treaty of Corial-Bunder, *(Mangalore)* by which Peace was concluded between the Engliſh and Tippoo Sultan. *There was now a general Peace through all Europe.* On the peace, the Sultan is ſaid to have thus delivered himſelf, "Engliſhmen and Frenchmen, the only point that divides you, is the intereſt of trade; it is our ſpoils that you contend for, thoſe attract you becauſe they enrich you. You have ceaſed to fight becauſe you have no more money. Return then to Europe, to economize the produce of your ſubſidies: you will afterwards come back to cut one another's throats among us, and tear from us our wealth and our products."

March the 15th. At twelve o'Clock this night, the Lord Mayor of London, received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to an execution for 180,000*l.* being levied on the Honourable the Eaſt India Company. The Lord Mayor the ſucceeding day called the Sheriffs and a Court of Aldermen, who had two hours conference on this extraordinary affair, as the execution was ſaid to be not ſtrictly regular. The officer who levied, notwithſtanding the largeneſs of the demand, executed the writ, without the knowledge of his principles, and his fees amounted to 1s. and 6d. in the pound, being 13,000*l.* The execution was for duties to Government, and it was ſaid to be withdrawn by conſent of the Miniſtry.

March. An Act paſſed to continue ſo much of the Act of the laſt Seſſion, as allowed the Engliſh Company farther time for the payment of certain ſums due, and to become due.

A new Prophet ſtarted up this year, to ſupercede Mahomed. *Gordon.*

His name was Abdool Wahaub, and great commotions were excited in the vicinity of Mecca, by his ſon and ſucceſſor. *Tippoo Sultan.*

April the 23d. The Major Eaſt-Indiaman burned at Culpee. The fourth mate and nine ſeamen periſhed.

May the 7th. The Right Hon. Lord Clive, ſon of the conqueror of Plaſſey (and hereafter a Governor of Fort St. George,) married to Lady Henrietta Herbert, ſiſter to Earl Powis.

June the 2d. Richard King, Eſq. late a Commodore employed in the Eaſt Indies, Knighted.

June. *From the Gentleman's Magazine for this month, the following is extracted.* There is no branch of European Commerce, that has made ſo rapid a progreſs as that to the Eaſt Indies. The whole number of ſhips ſent to Aſia, by all the maritime powers of Europe, at the beginning of the preſent century, did not amount to ſixty ſail, of which England ſent 14, France 5, Holland 11, the Venetians and Genoeſe

together 9, Spain 3, and all the reſt of Europe only ſix: neither the Ruſſians or Imperialiſts at that period ſent any. In the year 1744, the Engliſh encreaſed the number of their ſhips to 27, the Venetians and Genoeſe ſent only 4, and the reſt of Europe about 9. At this period 300 ſail of European ſhips belonging to the ſeveral powers are employed in the Eaſt India traffick, of which England alone ſends 68, being the whole of the Eaſt India Company's ſhipping. The French laſt year employed 9, the Portugueſe 13, the Ruſſians and Spaniards make up the remainder. But neither the Venetians nor Genoeſe now ſend one ſingle ſhip to India.

June. An Act to impower the Eaſt India Company to make a dividend to the Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, at Midſummer.

1 June. M. le Baillie de Suffrein, (the French Admiral, lately returned from the Eaſt Indies) inveſted with the blue ribband. The Pariſians crouded to Verſailles to ſee the ceremony. In the proceſſion were all the Princes of the blood, all the Knights of the order of the Holy Ghoſt, and all the Nobility of France. In October following the States of Provence preſented an honorary medal to Suffrein, on one ſide was his portrait, on the other the following inſcription.

For the Cape protected,
Trinquecemale taken,
India defended,
Cudalore delivered,
Six Glorious Engagements,
The States of Provence have decreed this Medal.

We learn from the Paris papers of 1785, That in January the Municipal Council of Salon, in Provence, placed the Buſt of Suffrein on a column in their Town Hall, with a ſuitable inſcription, a *feu de joye* followed, while the populace exclaimed

Vive le Roi! Vive Suffrein!

Gallant and moſt experienced Admiral of France! I would add in Engliſh ſome 10 PÆANS, *but your glory is ſullied to eternity by conſigning Engliſh Priſoners of War to the dungeons of the Tyrant of Myſore.*

H.

July the 6th. Mr. Pitt's ſecond India Bill moved and paſſed on the 9th of Auguſt.

Belſham's Reign of George the 3d.

Auguſt. An Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company and of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, and for eſtabliſhing a Court of Judicature for the more ſpeedy and effectual trial of perſons accuſed of offences committed in the Eaſt Indies.

September 22d. This day a ſuperb bed of ſtate, of rich and curious workmanſhip, brought from India, was carried to the Queen's Palace as a preſent from Mrs. Haſtings.

December the 27th. Died in England Prince Lee Boo. He was buried at the expence of the Eaſt India Company, the following inſcription is on his tombſtone, in Rotherhithe church yard.

To the memory
Of Prince Lee Boo,
A Native of the Pellew, or Palos iſlands;
And Son of Abba Thulle, Rupack, or King of the iſland
Cooroorae,
Who departed this life on the 27th of December 1784
Aged 20 years.
This Stone is inſcribed
By the Honourable United Eaſt India Company
As a teſtimony of eſteem
For the humane and kind treatment
Afforded by his Father to the Crew of their Ship
The Antelope, Capt. Wilſon.
Which was wrecked off that iſland
On the night of the 9th of Auguſt 1783.
Stop, Reader, Stop; Let Nature claim a tear
A Prince of mine, lee Boo lies bury'd here.

By the cloſe of the year 1784 Mr. Henckell brought a great part of the waſte ground called the Sunderbunds, into a ſtate of cultivation, and eſtabliſhed a Gunge at Chaundcaully, central between Calcutta, and Culnea.

The Engliſh Eaſt India Company, at this time purchaſed all the Tea in the Oriental Ware Houſes at Offend.

1785.

Jan. the 18th. The Right Honourable Lord Macartney was ſucceeded in the Government of Madras, by Alexander Davidſon, Eſq. The Directors in conſideration of his Lordſhip's ſervices granted him an annuity of 1500£. *The Public Records.*

Jan. the 22d. Colonel Pearſe and his detachment received the thanks of the Bengal Government for their ſervices in the Carnatic and the Weſt of India. Each Sepoy Corps received a pair of Honourary Standards, each Soubahdar a Gold Medal, each Jemadar a Silver one, with ſuitable devices and inſcriptions. The Gholondauze Company received ſimilar marks of honour. The European Soldiers received two Rupees additional pay, and the natives one, monthly, during life.

February the 1ſt. The Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta, met at the Harmonic Tavern, the Honourable Charles Stuart in the Chair. The conſequence of their meeting was a moſt honourable addreſs to Governor Haſtings, then on the eve of his departure from India. Mr. Dallas was deputed to wait on the Governor with the Addreſs, in preſenting which he handſomely delivered himſelf, and from his Speech to the Governor at the preſentation of the Addreſs I ſelect the following.—"After a period of thirty-three years labour in the ſervice of your Country, you are entitled to allay the tumult of the ſcene and to ſeek in the ſhade of retirement a repoſe from the fatigues of public life." He concluded thus, "Poſterity in admiring your talents will alſo do Juſtice to your virtues by regiſtering your name upon the unperiſhable page, devoted to record the deathleſs fame of thoſe illuſtrious men whoſe abilities have adorned and whoſe ſervices have added to the luſtre of their Country."

February the 8th. The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General in Bengal, reſigned the Government, and was ſucceeded by John Macpherſon, Eſq. *The Public Records.*

Mr. Haſtings's India titles were Umad ul Mulk, Salabat Jung. *The Hope of the State—The daring in war.* *Hajee Muſtapha.*

Bengal actual Net Profits ariſing to the Company during Mr. Haſtings's Government.

1772-3 - - - 567,866£.

1773-4	1,031,806
1774-5	1,625,336
1775-6	1,871,021
1776-7	1,767,491
1777-8	1,200,623
1778-9	1,040,437
1779-80	377,677
1780-1	354,454
1781-2	275,782
1782-3	1,029,622
1783-4	1,163,224
1784-5	1,128,612

Documents before the Commons.

The Baghvat Geeta, the firſt tranſlation made from the Sanſcrit by a European, was this year publiſhed by Mr. Charles Wilkins.

April the 11th. The Court of Directors in conſideration of the ſteady exertions of George Leonard Staunton, Eſq. and the abilities he diſplayed in the truſt repoſed in him by the Select Committee of Fort St. George during the Government of Lord Macartney, and more particularly for the negociation carried on with the Marquis de Buſſy, and Tippoo Sultan, preſented him an annuity for life of 500 £. to commence from the 11th of March 1784, being the day on which Peace was ſigned with Tippoo Sultan.

This ſame month the Hinchingbrooke East Indiaman homeward bound, was loſt on the long Sands near the Cocalees. She had goods on board to the amount of about ſeven lacks, no part of which were ſaved. This ſhip was taken by, and retaken from the French in the action between Commodore Johnſton, and M. Suffrein, at Port Praya on the 16th April, 1781.

May the 11th. The Governor and Council of Calcutta, publiſhed an advertiſement inviting Native Merchants to open a trade between Bengal and Tibet, as encouragement had been promiſed them by the Rajah of Teeſhoo Loomboo.

May the 20th. Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, arrived in England from the Eaſt Indies, with a fortune of near half a million.

June the 16th. Mr. Haſtings arrived in England from his Government in India.

July. This month the firſt Balloon was let off in India from the Eſplanade at Calcutta.

July the 25th. Lieut. General Stibbert, Provincial Commander in Chief in Bengal, was ſucceeded by Lieut. General Robert Sloper, who had been appointed, by a Commiſſion dated November 24, 1784, Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's Forces in India.

September. The neighbourhood of Moorſhedabad and the Iſland overflown, in conſequence of the banks of the river having given way in ſeveral places, whole villages were ſwept away and thouſands deprived of an home!

November the 26th. A violent thunder ſtorm at Madras; ſix people were killed and many wounded.

December the 6th. The Montague East Indiaman, took fire and blew up at Diamond creek. Thirty-five ſouls periſhed.

The King of France this year iſſued an arreſt for creating a new Company of Merchants to trade to the Eaſt Indies. It contains 57 Heads, and the privilege granted for ſeven years. One of the Heads ſtates, "If war ſhould break out during that ſpace, "the time it may laſt, ſhall not be reckoned in di- "minution of the ſeven years." The King gave the Company the free uſe of port L'Orient. Their Stock was fixed at 20 millions of livres, ſix of which were to be furniſhed by twelve Adminiſtrators or Directors, at the rate of 500,000 livres each, the other 14 millions to be divided into ſhares of 1000 livres, for which ſum the Directors were to enter into proper recognizance. *Paris Papers of theſe times.*

Two circumſtances occurred this year, which I here record as a caution to others. The firſt circumſtance was a cauſe in which ſeveral Laſcars were plaintiffs, and William Moffat, Eſq. owner of the Kent Indiaman, Defendant. Theſe were engaged when other hands could not be got, and were diſcharged in England, when their ſervices were no longer neceſſary, they were in courſe thrown upon the town. On a trial, a verdict was given in their favour, entitling each to recover the ſum of 22l. 10s. Their Counſels pleaded without a fee or reward. It is but juſt to name theſe honourable men, the Recorder Mr. ——— Mr. Serjeant Bolton, and Nares.

The ſecond circumſtance is, the Captain of the Foulis East Indiaman, tied up a man to the foreſhrowds for ſwearing an oath after he had drank pretty freely, the man remonſtrated, on which the Captain himſelf flogged him with a rope of two inches in circumference, until he was in a gore of blood; upon again remonſtrating, he was flogged with a ſupple cane, and to ſilence his cries gagged with an iron bolt, and in that ſituation hung up by the hands for three hours, with his face to the Sun. The Jury without leaving the box, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of 200 £. damages and full coſts of ſuit.

1786.

January the 6th. The Haſewell East Indiaman wrecked at Seacombe, in the Iſle of Purbeck, on the Coaſt of Dorſetſhire. Captain Price, his two daughters, four other ladies, with near 200 other ſouls, periſhed. *Milton and Roger's Narrative.*

This month the Dutch East India Company petitioned the States General for pecuniary aſſiſtance, as they, if not aſſiſted, muſt ſtop payment in one month.

February the 21ſt. Died, Lawrence Sullivan, Eſq. many years Chairman of the East India Company.

At the commencement of this year an extraordinary diſcovery was made near Nellore. As a huſbandman was ploughing, his plough ſtruck the top of a ſmall Indian temple, which, after clearing the ſurrounding earth, he found to contain a number of Roman coins, bearing the impreſſions of Trajan, Adrian, Fauſtina, &c. They were of pure gold, in high preſervation, and the execution ſo excellent that in the head of Trajan the expreſſion of the eyes was remarkably ſtrong and ſtriking. Some of them were perforated, ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of wearing round the neck of the natives.

A paſſage in the travels of Mr. George Forſter may be exhibited with great propriety at one view with the foregoing. It is thus. The Egyptian and Greeks in their

commerce with India, through the channel of the Red Sea, have left, I have been ſometimes induced to believe, tokens behind them of their connection with the Hindoos. In the collection of a gentleman at Benares are ſeveral valuable antiques, which were purchaſed by the merchants of that City: one of which, repreſenting a matron, is cut in a manner bearing every mark of Grecian ſkill; and another exhibited Cleopatra in the act of being bitten by the aſp. The ſame gentleman had in his poſſeſſion a Meduſa's head, on an emerald, found alſo at Benares, which being ſent to England, was unreſervedly acknowledged to be the work of a Grecian or Roman maſter. Some years ago, a high finiſhed Camaieu was procured at Guzerat, whereon Hercules ſlaying the Nemean lion, was executed with much taſte and ſpirit, &c. *vol.* 1, *page* 47, *London Edition*, 1798.

Pinkerton's 18th Section on Medals, contains the following paſſage, but without any date. "Some old coins have been found near Calcutta, of gold, ſilver, copper, and tin, all mingled in one baſe mixed metal. They have a warrior with a ſword on one ſide, and an Indian female idol on the other, of the ſame form as in the celebrated ſculptures of Elephanta. But it is impoſſible to ſay of what antiquity either the ſculptures or the coins are."

April 6th. Alexander Davidſon, Eſq. Governor of Madras, is ſucceeded by Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. *The Public Records.*

The Poſt Office at Madras was eſtabliſhed this year.

An Act paſſed in April to explain and amend the Eaſt India regulating bill.

By a calculation made by Colonel Pearſe from the firſt of May 1775-6, to the firſt of May 1785-6, it appears that the Mean of rain which fell at Calcutta amounted to 560, 400 inches yearly.

Col. Pearſe's Table, &c.

By a computation made this year the Oriah Bearers were judged to carry yearly to their country three lacks of rupees in ſpecie, no part of which ever returns.

June 14th. The King of England received ſome Diamonds of immenſe value in a preſent from His Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

June the 16th. By an eſtimate delivered into Parliament by the Accountant General of the Eaſt India Company, it was found that the importation of Tea far exceeded the conſumption. The conſumption annually amounted to 16,000,000lb. and the importation to 18,000,000 according to this eſtimate.

An Act paſſed in June for amending the Eaſt India regulating bill.

An Act paſſed in July to enable the Eaſt India Company to raiſe money by the ſale of annuities.

~~Auguſt the 26th. Died at St. Helena, Sir John Cummings, Kt. Colonel in the Eaſt Company's Service.~~

Sept. the 12th. Sir John Macpherſon, Bt. Governor of Fort William, was ſucceeded in the Government by Charles Earl Cornwallis, who was appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief in India on the 21ſt of laſt April. *Grace's Military Code.*

~~The Honourable diſtinction of a Baronet conferred~~ on Mr. Macpherſon, ~~(on June the 16th) followed his~~ ſuperceſſion, ~~and the thanks of the Company~~, have acknowledged the extent of the reforms completed during his adminiſtration. *Britiſh India Analyſed.*

During the Government of Mr. Macpherſon, the Settlement of Prince of Wales's Iſland was determined on.

Bengal actual Net Profits ariſing to the Company during ~~the~~ Macpherſon's Government.

1785-6	-	-	1,038,987£.
1786-7	-	-	1,660,868

Documents before the Commons.

In Sept. the Severn Packet, homeward bound, was loſt at Injelee, 41 ſouls (of 55 which ſhe carried,) periſhed.

October. Shaik Solyman, a Sepoy, was tried at Madras for murdering his wife. The fact was proved and the Priſoner made the following extraordinary defence. That as he and his family were in a ſtate of inſupportable diſtreſs, he determined to deſtroy firſt his infant daughter, then his wife, and finally himſelf, as death was preferable to their miſery. That the plan was defeated by his wife's maternal feelings, who could not bear to ſee the death of her infant, and requeſted ſhe might receive the firſt fatal ſtroke; in compliance with her requeſt, he plunged a dagger in her boſom, and the groans ſhe iſſued, alarmed ſome people who ruſhed in and prevented the completion of his dreadful reſolves. The jury gave a verdict 'Guilty without malice,' but as the Court could not admit this verdict they agreed to find him 'Guilty,' and at the ſame time recommended him in the ſtrongeſt manner for mercy.

About this time the Engliſh Governor of Bombay, ſent 200 Europeans and 500 Sepoys, to take poſſeſſion of a ſmall iſland called Die Garcia, about 200 leagues to the N E. of the Iſle of Bourbon, on which iſland the late Marquis de Buſſy had permitted a French family and ſome negroes to reſide, merely to aſcertain to whom it belonged. The Engliſh alledged they wanted it as a watering place, but the French Miniſtry proteſted againſt it, ſuppoſing the Engliſh might make make it a lodgement for troops, to attack the Iſle of France and Bourbon.

Amount of the expences of the whole Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, as preſented to the Parliament in the early part of 1786.

Bengal Civil, - - - - -	927,945
—— Military, - - -	1,078,510
Madras Civil, - - - - -	104,140
—— Military, - - - -	623,605
Bombay Civil, - - - -	45,719
—— Military, - - - -	226,495
Bencoolen Civil and Military, -	25,478
	3,031,892 £.

Notwithſtanding the abolition of the Oſtend Company, the Emperor of Germany eſtabliſhed an Oriental Company at Trieſte, an Imperial Port in the Mediterranean. The Emperor procured for that Company the liberty of all the French Ports in India, and permiſſion to bear the flag of that nation. They had now ſeven ſhips, from 600 to 200 tons burden.

1787.

The following Regulations, respecting Domestic Servants, took place at Madras on the 1st day of January, 1787.

Per Month.	P.	F.	C.
Butler,	¾	21	
Second Dubash,	1	31	40
Third do.	1		
Coachman and Postilion, from 2 to	3		
Horse keeper,	1	10	40
Man Grass Cutter,	1		
Woman ditto,	¾	30	
Cook for a family, or where a regular Table is kept,	2		
Ditto for a single Gentleman,	1	21	
Ditto Mate,	1		
Waterman, or Cowry Cooley who serves also in the House,	1	10	40
Ditto Woman, from ½ to	1		
For bringing Drinking Water, from the Fort or Parcherry to the Black Town, each Pot.			20
For Bathing Water, each Pot,			10
Hair Dresser, from 6 fanams to	1		
Ditto per day,		2	
Shaving Barber, who attends daily in the Fort or Black-town,		21	
Ditto in the Country,		31	40
Washerman, from 6 fanams to	2½		
Ditto for a single Gentleman,		24	
Iron Man, from 4 fanams to	1½		
Ditto for a single Gentleman,		16	
Cow Keeper,	2		
Raundell Boy,	1	10	40
Household Peon,	1	10	40
Common ditto, from 6 to	1		
Tooty,		24	
Silk Stocking Man,		30	
Ditto per pair,		1	
Head Gardener,	1	21	
Ditto Common men,	1	10	40
Gardener's Boy,		36	
Pariar Boy, from 24 fanams to	1		
Poultry Man, from 1 Pagoda to	1¼		
Ditto Boy,		36	
Cart Man, from 1 Pagoda to	1¼		
Cooley Taylor, for the Fort and Black Town, per day,		3	
Ditto for the Country, per day,		4	
Hircarrah,	2		
Fem. Servant (besides victuals) from ½ Pag. to	2		
Ditto if she can dress Hair, from 2 ditto to	4		

On the 1st of January 1787, The two Acts of Parliament which passed in the former Sessions, to explain and amend Mr. Pitt's Act of 1784, took place throughout India, from this date. The principal alteration introduced by these Acts, in the Government of India was, that the Governor General in Bengal, and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, should have liberty to Act Independant of their several Council. But several other alterations were made on the Act of 1784, respecting Company's servants arriving in England.

About this time Cochineal was discovered throughout the Carnatic, by Doctor James Anderson.

Madras Courier.

The cultivation of Pepper, in the Circars, was effected this year, by the assiduous endeavours of Doctor William Roxburgh. *Dalrymple's Oriental Repertory.*

In January two French East-Indiamen arrived at Macao by the Eastern passage; they were the first that went that way since the discovery by Captain Wilson, of the Pitt-armed ship, in the year 1759. *See Caput 1759, parag. penult.*

This year Ambassadors arrived from Tippoo Sultan, at the Court of France, in consequence of which Medals were struck, which bear a Persian inscription, thus translated by Tyschen.

"Numus uncialis *Parisiis* excusus ad captandam "legatorum TIPPO SAIB fortasse benevolentiam."

On the Obverse.

Legati TIPPONIS Sultani victoriosi;
Muhammed Derwisch Chan, et Summus Ali Chan, et Muhammed Osman Chan apud Ludovicum XVI Monarcham
Francorum urbanorum, nuper introducti sexto mensis
Dsilkade Æra 1202. A. D. 1787.

On the Reverse.

Cuderunt eum legati in loco monetæ nobilissimo
In regia Paris magnifica
Quod nuper factum est Æra VII mensis
Dsilhadsja 1202. A. D 1787.

February. Died at Tanjore, Tullajee Maha rauze, Rajah of Tanjore, in the 47th year of his age and the 24th of his reign. He succeeded his father Pertaub Sing. The vicissitudes of his Government are well known. He was burned agreeable to the rights of his religion. About three months before his demise, he adopted a distant relation, a boy of nine years of age, who took on his accession the name of Sherpajee Rajah. Ramah Swamy, natural son of the late Pertaub Sing, was by the late Rajah appointed his Guardian. Drew-petty-boy, Tallajee's mother was now alive and in her 72d year.

In the month of February 1787 a general Meeting of a Committee of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta took place, when the following Rates of Wages for Servants was fixed on, and shortly after transmitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General. (*See Caput 1759, parag. ult.*)

	Sicca Rups.
Each Jemmadar,	12
Coachman,	10
Clubdar,	5
Hookahbardar,	6
Postilion, (where a Coachman is kept,)	6
Syce,	4½
Darwan,	4
Hair Dresser,	5½
Abdaar,	6
Cook,	6
Mate,	5
Bestihy, (only employed half the year.)	5
Shaving Barber,	1½
Malloy,	3
Grass Cutter,	3

	Sicca Rups.
Consumah,	11
Kismutdar,	5½
Soontabardar,	5½
Feroshi,	5½
Peon,	5½
Harkarrah,	4½
Sunlar Bearer,	5
Mate,	4
5 Bearers, at 3	15
Wood and Oil,	3
Those to form a sett.	
Mattrany for one house,	6
Do. if only to attend twice a day,	2
Washerman for a family,	10
Do. for a single person,	4

March the 8th. Earl Cornwallis, Governor General of Bengal, invested with the Order of the Garter by a special Commission and deputation from the King. The Honourable Charles Stuart and Mr. John Shore (since Lord Teignmouth) performed the ceremony under a Royal Salute from Fort William.

March the 23d. The French Newspapers state, that on this day, the son of the Emperor of Cochin China was presented to the King of France. The prince was in his seventh year. He fell on his knees before the King, who immediately raised him in his arms. He was dressed in a mantle of gold tissue: his own attendants and a French Missionary accompanied him. *He doubtless was brought to France to be made the foundation of some political intrigue by the subtle missionary.*

April the 1st. The Bengal Artillery formed into a Brigade.

May the 10th. The first Vestry was this day held at the New Church, at which the Right Honourable the Governor General attended.

May the 20th. A violent storm happened at Coringa. The Sea swelled and overflowed to such a degree that 10,000 souls perished, and the inundation reached the Company's Factory at Ingeram.

May the 23d. The Ganges East Indiaman, bound for Madras from the Port of Calcutta, wrecked near the Barrabulla: sixty souls perished.

May the 24th. The Hartwell East Indiaman outward bound, wrecked off Bona Vista; she was the finest ship ever built for the Company. The public in her sustained a loss of 150,000*£*.

The Fort at Pulo-Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, was building now, as the Court of Calcutta on the preceding year determined to form a settlement there, which was at this time rising under Governor Light.

At this period the first complete Dictionary of the Hindoostanee Language was published at Calcutta by Professor John Gilchrist.

A commercial treaty with France was announced in the year 1787.

June the 24th. The New Church at Calcutta, consecrated on this day. The Rev. William Johnson, and the Reverend Thomas Blanshard, were Chaplains. The Governor General attended, and all the great Officers of State. A picture of THE LAST SUPPER as an altar piece, painted by that eminent artist Mr. Zoffany, was shortly after placed in it.

The New English Church in Calcutta is dedicated to St. John.

As the Ecclesiastical Records were destroyed at the capture of Calcutta in 1756, I am unable to place in this Compilation, the precise information respecting the Old Church which I wished to have done and which the reader may seek for here and expect to find it. The Old Church stood opposite to the Old Fort, where the Writer's Buildings now (1801) stand, at the Western end The Old Fort and Clive Street then comprehended all Calcutta: Clive Street was the grand theatre of business, and there stood the Council House and every public Mart. The Cemetry of Calcutta, where the New Church now stands, was, at that time, without the boundaries of the town and in the environs of Calcutta, as the present New Burial Ground is now. A reference to the plan of Calcutta in the second volume of ORME's *Hindostan, will give the reader a clearer idea of the above than any language of mine can convey.*

H.

The Islanders of Formosa revolted this year and massacred 10,000 Chinese.

This same year the Fort of Ossore, mutinied in consequence of Tippoo ordering some beautiful Circassians to be forced from his Chaylab Troops, who upon finding themselves overpowered by the Sultan, sacrificed their women and themselves in one common ruin.

The Female Asylum at Madras, erected by Subscription under the auspices of Lady Campbell, about the middle of this year. On Christmas day, sixty one girls who attended at Church in the morning dined with the Patroness of this most noble Institution.

The King of France this year authorized the French East India Company, to double their first stock, which was 20 million of livres, to 40 million. This augmentation of Capital was divided into 20,000 shares of 1000 livres each, and their privilege of trading was extended from 7 to 15 years.

This year Bussorah was captured by the Arabs.

August the 30th. The India Directors presented to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge 100 reams of superfine wove paper, for the purpose of enabling them to complete a version of the Bible in the Malabar language for the use of the Natives of India.

September the 10th. Information was received at Calcutta, that the Petitions from Bengal against several parts of the Act of Parliament in 1784 commonly called *Mr. Pitt's Act*, had been rejected in the House of Commons,

October the 21st. The Mussulman Mohurrum, and Hindoo Festival in honour of Doorga, happened to occur at the same time from the former being regulated by Lunar Calculate, disputes between the two sects took place in many parts of India, and their contests were attended with bloodshed. During the Government of the Nabob Ally Verdi Khan, the Hindoos were publickly prohibited from celebrating their festival, whenever it happened to interfere with that of the Mahomedans.—An evident proof of the bigotry and intolerant spirit of them and their arbitrary government of the Hindoos.

November 2d. A dreadful hurricane in Calcutta, and the surrounding Country. Much damage was sustained on the river and on shore. The well known Mr. Bolts, on his way to Kedjeree, fell a sacrifice to it, with several others. The storm extended to Monghier, N. W. and even to China to the Eastward.

November the 7th. A letter was read at the Court of Directors acquainting them that his Majesty was pleased to accept of the resignation of Sir Elijah Impey, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal.

Bengal was at this time much distressed for Silver species.

A proclamation was, about this time, made for the encouragement of the geographical knowledge and improving the navigation of India.

1788.

~~The Male Asylum at Madras established this year.~~

February the 18th. The Powder mills at Black Town Wall, Madras, blew up, about 30 souls perished, four miserably scorched and bruised were dug out of the ruins.

The Boddam East Indiaman, of 1000 tons burden, compleated her voyage from Portsmouth to Madras, in 108 days. *Dr. Robertson.*

We have seen a few paragraphs preceding the present, that the Settlement on Prince of Wales's Island, was but just established, yet *even now* in its infant state the inhabitants of the adjacent Islands deserted their native lands and placed themselves under the protection of Governor Light. At this period the Dutch name was abhorred in the surrounding countries where they were any way connected.

The Priests at Goa at this time endeavoured to render it an independent Island, together with its dependencies, after the example of America—They were discovered by the Government, and 200 of the principals seized and imprisoned.

June. A remarkable meteor was lately seen at Cochin, Goa, and other parts of Malabar coast, it appeared in the S. E quarter about eight o'clock in the evening, and moved in a N. W. direction. It was beautifully luminous, and to the eye appeared fourteen inches in diameter; it continued in view upwards of one minute and twenty five seconds, and then burst with a considerable degree of noise, something like that which attends the discharge of a large mortar, leaving a brilliant stream of a blue colour, which slowly and gradually disappeared.

Madras Courier, June 25th, 1788.

~~This year the Directors of the East India Company at Amsterdam finding~~ many inconveniencies accrue from the irregular manner in which the important correspondence with the Cape of Good Hope had hitherto been carried on, gave directions for dispatching a packet every three months.

May the 31st. Died at Benares, the Shah Zadah, Mirza Juwan Bukht, Jehandar Shah, eldest son of the reigning Emperor Shah Allum. He was entered with all the pomp and honours due to his exalted station.

Jonathan Scott's Hist. of Aurungzebe's Successors.

August the 10th. The Emperor Shah Allum, after having been dethroned (on the 26th of July) had his eyes stabbed out with a dagger on this day, by the nefarious traitor Gholam Kaudir.

Jonathan Scott's Hist. of Aurungzebe's Successors.

December. The East India Company in England made an entry of Goods for their Settlements in the East Indies to the amount of one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds.

1789.

February the 7th. Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. Governor of Madras, succeeded by John Holland, Esq. —Edward John Holland, Esq. also participated in the government, as we learn from *The Public Records.*

April the 17th. About one o'clock in the morning of this day, a violent shock of an Earthquake was felt at Berhampore and Cossimbazar, it was attended with a dreadful rumbling noise, which continued a short time after the shock, and it seemed to take a direction from N. to S. at the time the sky was serene, no wind, and the moon a little overcast. It appears this Earthquake was partial, as it was not felt at Calcutta, nor was it attended with mischief.

May. June. July. A Rhinoceros of an extraordinary size appeared in the neighbourhood of Boglepore, and killed at different times about 50 people. He was destroyed the beginning of August. *The periodical papers of this year, state* that in consequence of removing various jungles in Bengal, Buffaloes and Tygers appeared in greater numbers than had been known before, and they destroyed hundreds of the inhabitants.

June, Sunday the 15th. Died Thomas Deane Pearse, Commandant of the Bengal Artillery. He was one of the Company's most able and intelligent officers, who, by unceasing perseverance, had reached the summit of professional attainments. His eager mind thirsted after every polite acquirement to be found in the school of the liberal arts. The regret the officers felt at his loss was declared by the immediate voluntary subscription, which was collected to erect a column to his memory. This honourable memorial stands at Dum Dum, the practice ground of the Bengal Artillery, about seven miles from Calcutta. On the Dye of Pedestal of the column is the following inscription:

To the
Memory
of
Thomas Deane Pearse,
Colonel Commandant of
Artillery.
This column is
Erected by
the Officers of
the Brigade
in testimony of their
respect.
M.DCC.XCI

Colonel Pearse lies buried in the New Burial Ground; the following inscription is cut on the Dye of his tomb.

Sacred to the Memory of

THOMAS DEANE PEARSE, ESQ.

Late Colonel in the Service of the Honorable East India Company. He was an officer in the Royal Artillery in 1757, was present at the sieges of Guadaloupe, the Havannah, and Bellisle. In 1768 he came to India with the rank of Major in the Artillery, and in 1769 succeeded to the Command of that Corps, which he retained till his death. He marched a detachment to join the Army under Sir EYRE COOTE, in the Carnatic, and served there during the War, and returned to Bengal in 1785, and for the last three years of his life he was senior Officer of the Bengal Army.

In his public Capacity he distinguished himself by his abilities and unwearied attention to the duties of his station and to the general interests of those he Commanded.

As an individual he was respected for the benevolence of his disposition, and for the warmth of his friendship.

He died on the 15th of June,
1789.
Aged 47 years.

Government of Bengal, and was succeeded by Sir John Shore, Bart. Sir Robert Abercomby, K. B. succeeded the Marquis in the Military command.

Bengal actual Net Profits arising to the Company during the three first years of Lord Cornwallis's Government.

1787-8	-	2,232,943 £.
1788-9	-	2,767,369
1789-90	-	2,807,444

Documents before the Commons.

This year Major Macdonald went overland for the purpose of establishing a Dawk, between India and Europe, but he was not successful, owing to some commotions in Egypt.

The homeward investment for the year 1793, sent from Bengal on account of the Company, amounted to one crore and 20 lacks of Rupees, more by 40 lacks than any preceding season.

1794.

January the 17th. Died Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Admiral of the Blue.

February the 7th. Marquis Cornwallis arrived in England.

March the 1st. The Company's term extended for twenty years, and three years of grace, so that their Charter will not demise to the Crown until 1817.

British India Analyzed. Playfair's Strictures.

In the month of March, ten thousand Burmahs, made an irruption in the province of Chittagong.

Madajee Scindia, died.

The King of Acheen, also died early this year.

March the 29th. The two hostage Princes of Mysore, restored by the English to Tippoo Sultan, in his Camp at Devanelli.

April the 22d. An excellent Poem, highly interesting to British East Indians, was this day published at Madras, in the 33d Number of Boyd's Indian Observer. It is entitled "An address to the Company's Servants." It breathes a spirit congenial with the generous heart, and acceptable to every class of readers.

April the 27th. Sunday, at seven in the morning, Died at Garden Reach, Sir William Jones. He was a universal Scholar, a celebrated Orientalist, an excellent Lawyer, a just Judge, an accomplished Poet, and the Father and Founder of the Asiatic Society. Sir William Dunkin, a brother Judge, by the following epitaph on his friend, has acquired an immortality which many voluminous writers may seek in vain.

Gulielmus Jones, Eques, Cur. Sup. in Bengal ex
Judicibus unus,
Legum peritus, fidusque interpres
Omnibus benignus
Nullius Fautor,
Virtute, Fortitudine, Suavitate Morum
Nemini Secundus,
Seculi eruditi longe primus
Ibat ubi solum plura cognoscere Fas est
27 April 1794.

Sir William Jones's observation written in the blank leaf of his Bible.

"I have regularly and attentively read these Holy "Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this volume, "independantly of its divine origin, contains more "sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more "important History, and finer strains of Poetry and "eloquence, than can be collected from all other "books, in whatever age or language they may be "composed."

Sir William Jones was born on the 28th of September, 1746—Appointed a Judge in India, March the 4th, 1783—Knighted, March the 20th ditto—Married Miss Shipley, April the 8th ditto, and toward the close of the year arrived in India.

January the 15th 1784, Instituted the Asiatic Society. Died in a kneeling attitude April the 27th, 1794, aged 47 years and 7 months. Buried in the new burial ground in Calcutta environs under a high pyramidical Monument, on the pedestal of which is an inscription written by himself.

The Judges, Barristers, and Gentlemen of the Supreme Court, went in mourning for him, and on the 22d of May, Sir John Shore, his successor in the Chair of the Asiatic Society, pronounced at a full meeting his Eulogium.

In May 1794 The Sitting Justices at Calcutta, resolved to adopt the following regulations for the hire of Ticcah Bearers:—

1st.—That the hire of five ticcah bearers for one day's work, shall be one sicca rupee.

2d.—That half a day's work, with the same number, shall be eight annas.

3d.—That half a day shall be considered to be from day break till twelve o'clock at noon, from twelve o'clock at noon to eight in the evening, or for any eight hours during the day.

4th.—That on application, either one, two, three or four bearers shall be sent, at the same rate, as a set of five are.

5th.—That on going out of Calcutta to the distance of five miles or upwards, the hire shall be four annas per day, to each bearer.

6th.—That four cos or eight miles shall be considered as one day's work.

May. Died Fizullah Khan, the Rohilla Chief, after a prosperous administration of twenty years.

July the 23d. A fire broke out adjoining the Ware Houses of the East India Company. The burning of 20,000 bags of Salt petre, which they contained occasioned a noise like subterranean thunder, 630 Houses in the Hamlet of Ratcliffe were destroyed by the conflagration, which effected more ruin than any other since the memorable fire of 1666.

June the 4th. Died at Chittagong, Sentonius Grant Heatly, Esq. senior judge of the Court of Appeals in the Dacca district. The following lines have appeared in the European Magazine for March 1795 by way of Epitaph.

Matchless Companion! good and chearful friend!
Of wit Sublime with no ill natur'd end!
Favorite of Natural Equations pride!
Thy Son, O Genius! fell when Heatly died.

Brompton Middlesex. J. SUMMERS.

September 7th. Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Madras, was succeeded by the Right Honourable Lord Hobart.

This same month thirty nine sail of East Indiamen arrived in England, carrying cargoes belonging to the Company estimated at eight millions sterling.

Five Ewes and a Ram of the true East India breed, were ſent this year to England, in the Earl of Oxford East Indiaman. The periodical papers mentioning this circumſtance, ſtate, "That East India ſheep are more "prolific than European ones, as they commonly yean "four lambs in a year. They loſe their teeth two "years ſooner than the European ones, and it is re-"marked that ſheep removed from a hot to a cold "climate, thrive much better than thoſe removed from "a cold to a hot climate."

October the 26th. The Compiler witneſſed the battle of Beetorah in which 7000 of the Engliſh troops under Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. defeated 21,000 Rohillahs, under the uſurping Rohillah Chief, Gholam Mahomed.

December the 7th. The Treaty of Puttah Ghaut, ſigned, and peace ſolemnly proclaimed on the 9th, between the Engliſh Company and the Rohillahs.

December the 22d. The Engliſh Army arrived at Breilly, and halted to the 1ſt January, when it broke up, previous to which it was announced, that His Highneſs, the Nabob Aſſof ul Dowla, preſented to the Army eleven lacks of Rupees, in conſideration of having ſuppreſſed the rebellious inſurrection of the Rohillahs under Gholam Mahomed.

Died *ſuddenly* at Calcutta, in the month of December, in his 19th year, Mr. John Courtenay, a Cadet in the corps of Engineers. This promiſing young man has tranſlated with great ſpirit four War Elegies of Tyrtæus. Thoſe, with his other Juvenile Poems, were collected and printed in London in 1795, *by J. Jones, Chapel Street, Soho.*

1795.

January the 14th. The following decision took place by ballot, at the India Houſe, in Leadenhall Street:

"That no Director be allowed to trade to, or from "India, in his private capacity, either directly or in-"directly, either as principal or agent."

March. Died, Colonel Champion, the conqueror of the Rohillahs, in 1774. Mrs. Frances Champion has erected to his memory a very ſuperb monument, ſculptured by Nollekens, with the following inſcription:

COLONEL ALEXANDER CHAMPION,
Died March, 1795.
His Memory remains
Not leſs adorned, exalted, and endeared by Domeſtic Virtues, than by profeſſional Abilities,
He roſe in the courſe of Twenty Years active Service in India, to the Chief Command of the Company's Troops in Bengal;
And in the various Situations wherein he held that Honour, His Zeal, his Courage, and Succeſs were ever tempered by Humanity,
In private Life, thoſe who beſt knew him beſt can ſpeak!
The Eſteem which was borne him teſtified his Worth.
He was in Manners plain, open and unaffected;
Poſſeſſing a Sincerity of Soul,
Heightened by Benevolence and enlarged by Hoſpitality.
His MONUMENT, on the Tablet of which her Gratitude, Reſpect, and Affection, are with truth inſcribed,
Was erected by his Widow.

April the 23d. Warren Haſtings, Eſq. acquitted. This famous trial commenced on February the 13th, 1788, and concluded this day, after a lapſe of ſeven years, two months, and ſeven days.

May the 5th. Sir John Richardſon, the Orientaliſt, died at Calcutta.

May the 15th. The Compiler ſaw, at Futty Ghur, a moſt alarming Phenomenon. At five in the evening a ſtorm commenced, which laſted above half an hour, when its violence abated a little. In its approach it afforded a ſight terribly ſublime

——— Murmurring crowds,
Of air-wove canopies and pillowy clouds.

The duſt aroſe in thick clouds, and ſeemed to the Compiler ſuch a maſs, as we ſee Angels floating in, and ſeated on in painting. Others likened it to the troubled and rolling ſtate of the waters of a large river when moſt violently agitated; it ſoon involved every ſpace it moved through in total darkneſs, and before its departure, exhibited ſuch an appearance, as the Ether has at night near an immenſe fire. It however cauſed little injury.—*At the approach of this grand Phenomenon, I felt a religious awe, and never before was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed with ſuch true and pure ſenſations of* THE DIVINITY. *H.*

June the 3d. A dreadful ſtorm at Chittagong, which continued with unabating violence for near ſeven hours. The Bungalows were levelled to the ground, three ſloops were ſtranded, two ſunk and one blown out to ſea, a number of large and ſmall boats were deſtroyed, thouſands of trees torn up by the roots, and the lives of many natives loſt by the irreſiſtible violence of this deſtructive hurricane.

July. Died, Dr. John Lorimer, examining ſurgeon to the Eaſt India Company.

Chinſurah taken from the Dutch.

Auguſt the 16th. Trincomalee taken from the Dutch, by the Engliſh.

Auguſt the 17th. Malacca taken from the Dutch, by the Engliſh.

Auguſt the 31ſt. Fort Ooſtenburg taken from the Dutch, by the Engliſh.

September the 10th. Died at Colaba, Sheik Mahomed Aukoojie, a Muſſulman inhabitant of that place, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and thirty-one years. Ten years before his demiſe, he got a new ſet of teeth, which were replaced by another new ſet, which appeared ſome ſhort time before he died. For the laſt five years of his life, he was confined to his bed.

September the 16th. The Colony and Caſtle of the Cape of Good Hope, taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh. The Dutch Company loſt ſeveral of their Eaſt Indiamen this year.

September. The inhabitants of Calcutta, convened and drew up an addreſs of congratulation to Mr. Haſtings on his acquittal, which was diſpatched to England.

October the 5th. The Forts and Iſlands of Manaar and Jaffnapatam, taken from the Dutch. All their poſſeſſions in Ceylon, about this period, fell into the hands of the Engliſh. Cochin fell after great reſiſtance on the 26th of October, and before the cloſe of the year not one Dutch enſign was diſplayed on the Continent of India.

October 11th, 12th, 13th. The two rivers at Aſka, and Gumſoor, overflowed their banks and ſwept away the houſes and property of the inhabitants. The country was one continued ſheet of water, and village in the Gumſoor country diſappeared in

the dead of the night, carrying off men, women, and children. During the ſtorm which attended, 20 bullocks were killed by one flaſh of lightning near Aſka. Both rivers fell within their natural banks on the 15th.

October the 13th. Mahomed Ally, Nabob of the Carnatic, died aged 78. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Omdut ul Omrah.

October the 27th. Madarow Narrain, died in conſequence of a fall from an upper apartment in his palace, and was ſucceeded in the Peiſhwaſhip by—*See May the 26th*, 1796.

November the 18th. A ſtorm commenced at Madras, which continued at intervals until the 19th of December, it occaſioned conſiderable damage in every direction by Sea and Land. The Garriſon of Chingleput was inſulated, and the adjacent country entirely deſtroyed.—The Ganges about the ſame period roſe to an unuſual height.

December 10th. Died, John Johnſtone, Eſq. who ſpent the early part of his life in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, he was member of the Bengal Council and Chief of the province of Minapore, during the arduous conteſt with Coſſim Ally Khan. In 1766, he publiſhed "A letter to the Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock," defending his conduct againſt ſome charges alledged againſt him by Lord Clive.

1796.

January the 26th. The Dutton Eaſt Indiaman wrecked on the S. W. part of mount Batten, about 12 ſouls periſhed. The reſt of the crew were ſaved partly by the bravery and humane exertions of Sir Edward Pellew.

January the 29th. The Triton Eaſt-Indiaman taken by the French off Gangam.

In January the King of Candy, entered into a treaty of amity and Commerce with the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and ſent Ambaſſadors to Madras to ratify it.

February. March. Early this year Admiral Rainier took from the Dutch the Spice Iſlands, viz. Malacca, Berna, Barrah, Rio, Pulocumbo, Banda, and Amboyna. Fifty-ſix thouſand Spaniſh Dollars, ſpices to the amount of ſix lacks of Pagodas, and 85 fine cannon, with various other ſtores, were taken at Amboyna, (Feb. 16th) In Banda (March 8th) ſeventy thouſand Dollars, ſpices to the amount of four lacks of Pagodas, 310 pieces of cannon, with a great quantity of military ſtores, were captured.

March the 6th. Died at Paris, in his 84th year, the Abbe Raynal, ſo celebrated for his Hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. *A work of democratic and very licencious principles, filled with poetic proſe and recommended by every grace and allurement of ſtyle. This work entrances and beguiles my ſenſes. Some parts of it heat the imagination, nor can calm reaſon deliberate. The Abbe lived long enough to lament the effects of his beautiful, but dangerous work, he ſaw his principles put in practiſe, and his country ſtreaming with blood. It would have been happy for the human race had this man never exiſted.* H.

May the 2d. Sir James Watſon, Knight, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and the ſucceſſor of Sir William Jones, died (ſhortly after his arrival in Calcutta) after a few day's illneſs.

May the 14th. The flag ſtaff of Fort William ſplit from the top to the bottom by a violent flaſh of lightning, yet the Laſcar on the round top received no injury.

May the 26th. Chimnajee Appa, youngeſt ſon of Ragoba, inveſted with the Khelat of the Peiſhwaſhip (as ſucceſſor to Madarow Narrain) in prejudice to his elder brother, but on the 26th of the following October, a counter Khelat arrived from Sattareh, on which the elder brother Savoy Bajarow aſcended the Muſnud. *To prevent any one being miſled, it is neceſſary to mention that* Sreemunt Row Pundit Purdhain, *is an appellation common to the Peiſhwas.*

In May and June, this year, there was a great mortality in Batavia.

July the 8th. Died at Calcutta, Mr. Juſtice Hyde, the character of this excellent magiſtrate I tranſfer from the periodical papers of the times to my Compilation.

"John Hyde, Eſq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In his public character, "Mr. Hyde reflected luſtre on his important ſtation, "by his independent, impartial, and dignified conduct "—In his private one, the urbanity of his manners "endeared him to thoſe who had the happineſs and "honour of his intimacy. His humanity and liberality "were almoſt unbounded, as many unfortunate perſons "who ſubſiſted upon his bounty have for years ex"perienced. His purſe was ever open to the calls of "diſtreſs. He poſſeſſed a noble mind with the beſt of "hearts, and is deſervedly and generally regretted."

On the tablet of his Tomb is the following inſcription, of which Mr. Scott, Maſter in Equity, is the reputed writer;

Sacred to the Memory
of
The Honorable JOHN HYDE, Eſquire,
Who was appointed one of the Puiſne Judges
On the Eſtabliſhment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta,
In the year 1774;
And died after faithfully and ably diſcharging the Duties of that high Station,
For a Period of above Twenty-one Years,
Aged 59,
On the 8th of July, 1796.
He was an affectionate Huſband;
A fond Parent;
A firm and zealous Friend;
Of unqueſtioned Integrity as a Judge;
And a truly virtuous
Man.
His loſs was deeply and honorably regretted
By that Community which had long reſpected his Virtues,
And the public Records
Of this Government declare him to have been
"*A Magiſtrate, whoſe integrity in the diſcharge of his*"
"*Public Functions,*"
"*Was only equalled, by the Virtues of his private*"
"*Character.*"
Social, yet dignified,
He commanded at once
The Affections and Reverence
Of the wide-extended Circle, honored by a Participation of his Hoſpitalities:
But his nobleſt Eulogium will be found
In the laſting regrets of a long Liſt of Unfortunate Perſons
Whoſe indigent Condition,
By his Advice, Protection, and Munificence,
His life was one continued Study to Meliorate;
And who muſt ever regard him
As a departed model of unexampled, yet cautiouſly concealed Charity,
The practical extent of which, could alone be exceeded
By the boundleſs Benevolence, and Generoſity of his Mind.

June. The Bengal Army organized anew.

August the 7th. Died at the Government Houſe, at Madras, the Right Honourable Lady Hobart, wife of the Governor. She was with great pomp interred in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George.

Auguſt the 17th. The Dutch Squadron captured in Saldanha Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, by Vice Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone.

October. Died at Coul, in Roſſhire, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart. a Major General in the Engliſh Company's ſervice. This Officer ſerved under Lord Clive and all his ſucceſſors, down to Sir John Shore. He drew an Hiſtorical Sketch of the tranſactions of his own times, but the MS. as yet has not been made public.

Mr. Banks, a celebrated Sculptor, was engaged this year in England, to complete a Statue of Marquis Cornwallis, in his Parliamentary Robes, to be ſent to, and erected at Madras, alſo an Urn in honour of the memory of the late Colonel Kyd; a character diſtinguiſhed for Botanical reſearches, to whom India and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, in particular, is indebted for many valuable and curious plants.

1797.

At the beginning of this year, there was delivered to the Superintendant of Prince of Wales's Iſland 1300 Nutmeg plants, 750 Clove plants, ſeveral plants of Sage, and 500 ſeeds of the Kanary tree, yielding an oil, not inferior in flavour and quality to the Olive oil. From the perfection of the plants, when delivered, and the favourableneſs of the climate and ſoil, great hopes were entertained of them.

A Royal Tyger was killed at Prince of Wales's Iſland, about the middle of this year, which was the firſt ſeen there.

This year the Court of Directors came to a reſolution, to eſtabliſh a regular communication over-land to India.

February the 19th. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief in India, reſigned, and on the 16th of March, was ſucceeded by Lieutenant General Alured Clarke.

February. The Ocean, Eaſt Indiaman, wrecked on *Kalatoa*, one of the cluſter of Iſlands, called the Floras, eight Seamen were drowned, ſeven killed, and four wounded, by the Malays. The reſt of the crew got ſafe in hired boats to Amboyna. Seventy-five thouſand Dollars were loſt on board the Ocean.

See the Narrative of the Shipwreck.

Kalatoa lies in latitude 7-15 S. and in longitude 121 E. and about 20 leagues diſtant from Amboyna.

Robertſon's Charts.

February the 20th. An Earthquake at Pedang. The houſes of the inhabitants were almoſt deſtroyed, and the public works much damaged. The Snow Pedang lying at anchor in the river, was thrown three miles on ſhore. Three hundred lives were loſt, ſome drowned by the irruption of the ſea, ſome entombed alive, and others cruſhed to death. The Earthquake affected the Weſt Coaſt of Sumatra, and at Natal conſiderable damage was ſuſtained.

March. Mr. Hodges, died about this time. He has publiſhed a pleaſing Tour through India, and his drawings of Aſiatic pomp and Scenery are deſervedly admired. He left behind him a widow, ſaid to be one of the moſt amiable and accompliſhed women in England.

May. Coupong (a Dutch Settlement about ſix degrees to the Southward of Amboyna) taken by Captain Pakenham. Lieut. Froſt was ſent on ſhore as Commandant, on the third day after the capture he politely invited the Dutch gentlemen to Dinner, they came and ſhortly after their arrival gave a ſignal to a number of Malays who ruſhed in and put to death 20 Europeans and Sepoys of the Engliſh. The Surgeon to the detachment was among the killed, his head was cut off and ſtuck on a pole. In conſequence of this diabolical act Captain Pakenham raized the works to the ground. The Dutch went off into the interior part of the Country, nor could a man of them be caught to anſwer for *this infamous repetition of Dutch perfidy and barbarity. See Caput*, 1662.

July the 10th. The Eaſt India Judicature bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons.

July the 12th. A Bill brought into the Houſe of Commons to enable Foreign nations to trade with our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies.

Auguſt. The Martha Eaſt Indiaman wrecked on the Gaſper Sands—22 ſouls periſhed.

September the 8th. By a bill of ſale dated in London on this day we find the value of the gold coins of India in England at this period to be as follows.

Calcutta Gold Mohurs, per ounce,	£.	4	1 0
Sterling value, per Gold Mohur,		1	11 10
Star Pagodas, per ounce,	£.	3	6 0
Sterling value, per Pagoda,			7 2¼
Porto Novo Pagoda, per ounce,		2	18 0
Sterling value, per Pagoda,			6 3½

September the 21ſt. Died at Lucknow, in his 49th year, his Highneſs Aſuf ud Dowla, Soubahdar of Oude, and Vizier of the Empire, he was a weak and debauched Prince, but had an happy poetic genius. He was ſucceeded by his adopted ſon Mirza Vizier Ally.

October the 4th. The Earl of Mornington appointed Governor General of Bengal.

October the 5th. Lieut. General Clarke, the Commander in Chief in India, inveſted with the order of the Bath.

October. At the beginning of this month two ſwarms of red locuſts appeared over the cantonments at Futty Ghur. They flew ſo thick as to obſcure the Sun, and gave every object a reddiſh appearance; their aggregate ſhadow made the ground ſeem to the Compiler as a ſheet of water gently agitated by a breeze, ſuch of them as fell were roaſted and eaten by the natives, which brought to the Compiler's recollection (who was a ſpectator) St. John in the wilderneſs who fed on locuſts and wild Honey. *See Leviticus and St. Matthew.* Strabo and Diadorus Siculus mention a people in Æthiopia who live on locuſts, for which reaſon they were called Acridophagi; particular winds carried vaſt quantities of locuſts into their Country.

A flight of locuſts this ſame month paſſed over Juanpore, extending in length four or five miles, in breadth above two, and in depth about one. In the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1747, we are

told that thoſe dreadful creatures follow Commanders of a ſize enormous in compariſon to the reſt of the ſpecies.

October the 23d. Under a ſalute of 13 guns, John Royds, Eſq. was ſworn in a Puiſne Judge, in the room of the late Sir James Watſon.

November the 22d. Died at the age of 62, the Raja Nobkiſſen. His loſs was deeply regretted by all the Hindoos of Calcutta.

December 13th. Lord Clive appointed to the Government of Fort St. George. He arrived and took charge of the Government, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1798, in ſucceſſion to Lord Hobart.

December the 17th. The Delhi Acbars ſtate, that Shah Allum, ſeated on a new Peacock throne, received on this day the Nuzzurs of his Nobility in the new coinage which was this year iſſued at Delhi. *This day, the 27th of Jimmadi ul Sani, is the anniverſary of the Emperor's acceſſion.*

1798.

January the 31. Died Mr. John Kood, one of the ſurvivors from the Black Hole put down by Mr. Holwell. *He was the oldeſt inhabitant of Calcutta, having reſided there fifty one years. He came to Calcutta in a Dutch ſhip in the year 1746, and conſequently witneſſed what has been ſeen, but by few European eyes, viz* CALCUTTA *in her inſignificancy—*CALCUTTA *in her deep diſtreſs—and* CALCUTTA *ſmiling under her diadem, and advancing to the pinnacle of Glory! —Mrs.* JOHNSON *has beheld theſe viciſſitudes, and now ſees* CALCUTTA "A CITY OF PALACES" *-while we, the preſent race* (1802) *view with ſolemnity the remains of* ANCIENT CALCUTTA *repreſented in the venerable perſon of that auguſt Lady.* H.

Jan. the 19th. Mirza Vizier Ally depoſed by the Engliſh Government, when Sadaat Ally Khan aſcended the Muſnud of Oude, which was announced in Bengal, on the 27th of Jan. under a Royal Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

The Engliſh after this obtained permiſſion to repair the Fort of Allahabad, and to Garriſon it.

Feb. the 20th. Lord Hobart reſigned the Government of Madras, which was held by General Harris, until the arrival of Edward Lord Clive on Auguſt the 21ſt.

Feb. the 20th. A Charter (38th of George) for a new Court of Judicature for the ſettlement of Madraſpatnam, and its dependencies. Of this new Court Sir Thomas Strange, Kt. was appointed the firſt Recorder.

March the 12th. Sir John Shore, Bt. reſigned the Government of Bengal, and was ſucceeded by General Sir Alured Clarke, as Proviſional Governor.

April the 1ſt. The Princeſs Amelia Eaſt Indiaman burnt off Ghore. Forty one ſouls periſhed.

May the 4th. General Bounaparte ſet out from Paris for Toulon to take the command of the army for the invaſion of Egypt *and conqueſt of Britiſh India.*

May the 15th. The Court of Directors by a letter of this date informed the Government of Bengal, that they would eſtabliſh an Oriental Repoſitory in Leaden Hall Street, for the reception of Sanſcrit, Arabian and Perſian MSS. and for their preſervation, as in the decline of the Mogul Empire, Hindoſtan might be thinned of its literary ſtores, as curious individuals made collections which often fell into private hands in other countries.

May the 18th. The Earl of Mornington took his ſeat as Governor General of Bengal, under a ſalute of 19 guns.

The Ganges at Dinapore, roſe this year to an unuſal height, ſo as to admit large boats to ſail through the Cantonments. The inhabitants were drove to conſiderable diſtreſs, as the ſurrounding country was for a few days one continued expanſe of water.

July the 1ſt. General Bounaparte with the Toulon fleet appeared off Egypt. He landed on the 2d at Alexandria, and ſhortly after proceeded to Roſetta and Grand Cairo.

July the 24th. His Majeſty's ſhip the Reſiſtance, Capt. E. Pakenham Commander, was blown up in the ſtraits of Banca, when 332 ſouls periſhed—four eſcaped.

Auguſt the 1ſt. The Toulon fleet defeated in the Bay of Aboukir by Rear Admiral Nelſon. This was a mortal blow to the Navy of France, and *the Schemes for Indian Conqueſt.* Nine ſhips of the line were taken, two of the line (one of which was L'Orient of 120 guns with the Admiral's flag) and one frigate burned—one do. ſunk. Two ſail of the line and two frigates eſcaped. The French loſt upwards of 5000 men, the Engliſh 218 killed, including 1 Captain and 15 officers, and 677 wounded.—The gallant Admiral was on the 6th of October created Baron Nelſon of the Nile. The following Epigram was written on his title.

Ex Nilo, Nihil, ut Nilo fert Nelſon honores,
Nec dignat hoſtes, Nil tibi Nilus erit!

Auguſt the 8th. Under a Salute from the ramparts of Fort William The Honourable Sir John Anſtruther, Bart. took his ſeat as Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, in room of Sir Robert Chambers, Kt. reſigned. He is the third Chief Juſtice.

Auguſt the 16th. The Commanders of the Company's and other ſhips forbid by a Proclamation of the Court of Calcutta to force Batta Lafcars to ſea.

This year the Raymond and Woodcote Eaſt Indiamen were taken in Tellicherry roads by a French Frigate.—The Princeſs Royal, and Royal Charlotte, were blown up in a thunder ſtorm, and all of the Crews on board periſhed.

September the 1ſt. A New Subſidiary Treaty concluded between the Engliſh Company and the Soubahdar of the Deckan. (See Jan. 1801.)

September. Died at his ſeat, at Haldone Houſe, Devon, Sir Robert Palk, Bart. in the 81ſt year of his age. He was for many years member of Aſhburton, in that County. He was created a Baronet, March 25th, 1782. He was Governor of Madras, in 1763. On Penkil, a lofty eminence, he erected a triangular building, with round towers at the corners, called Lawrence Caſtle, in honour of General Lawrence, whoſe ſtatue on a round black marble pedeſtal, with a Perſian inſcription ſent by the Nabob Mahomed Ally, ſtands on the ground floor. General Lawrence

left his fortune to Lawence Palk, only fon and fucceſſor to the late Baronet.

October the 24th. Died at Cape Town, Edward Hay, Eſq. heretofore Secretary to the Government of Bengal. He was an amiable man, of ſtrict integrity, who done honour to that high ſtation.

October the 26th. The Cuvera, the largeſt veſſel (930 *tons meaſurement*) hitherto conſtructed in Bengal, was launched oppoſite Calcutta, to the weſt of Howrah.

October the 27th. The firſt nutmeg matured in India by the Engliſh in the Company's Botanic Garden, was this day preſented by Dr. John Fleming to the Earl of Mornington.

October the 31ſt. The Calcutta Militia, re-eſtabliſhed and embodied, by Proclamation of the Governor General in Council.

The feſtival of the Bearah, was this month (October), celebrated by the Nabob of Moorſhedabad, with uncommon ſplendour and magnificence, in his Palace of Mirrors. The European Ladies and Gentlemen of Berhampore, were invited to the feſtival.

November the 5th. Died at his houſe, at Pinner, John Zephaniah Holwell, Eſq. the defender of Calcutta at the capture. He was born in Dublin, on the 17th September, 1711. *Aſiatic Regiſter.*

It is remarkable that the ſurvivors from the Black Hole were long-lived, or at leaſt ſurvived many years after that calamity. (See Caput, January the 3d, 1798). The truly horrid priſon remains to this day. The Europe papers of this date, ſtated, that Mr. Burdet, of Tutton, near Southhampton, and Mr. Mills, of Hampſtead Road, were, after the death of Mr. Holwell, the only remaining ſurvivors from the Black Hole, but we in Calcutta, know that Mrs. Carey was yet alive. (See Caput, March 1801.) H.

November the 30th. This was a day of Thankſgiving in England, for the battle of Aboukir, commonly called the Victory of the Nile.

1799.

January the 11th. The Honourable Company's armed Schooner, the Ganges, burnt to the Eaſtward of Lacam's Channel. The fire is ſaid to have originated from the ſpontaneous combuſtion of wood oil, in a ſimilar manner to what occurred in Fort William, about 10 years before this, when part of the Arſenal was burnt.

January the 14th. The ſecond maſſacre at Benares, cauſed by the depoſed Nabob of Oude, Vizier Ally. The Reſident, Mr. Cherry, fell, together with Captain Conway, Mr. Evans, Mr. Graham and Mr. Hill. Much property was deſtroyed, and ſome troops killed and wounded, before tranquillity was reſtored.

January the 25th. There was a ſmart ſhock of an Earthquake at Patna, which laſted about one minute and a half, the ſhock was felt at Lucknow, Dinapore, and Boglepore;—at Chunar it was felt more ſeverely.

February the 5th. The firſt brick of New Government Houſe in Calcutta was this day laid by one of the ſupervifors, Mr. Timothy Hickey. The ground for this ſuperb building was purchaſed by the Government for 80,000 Rupees, about the middle of the preceding year.

February the 22d. The Engliſh Eaſt India Company proclaimed War againſt Tippoo Sultan.

February the 23d. The Earl Fitzwilliam, Eaſt Indiaman, burned in Saugar roads. How the accident happened, by which this beautiful veſſel was deſtroyed, has never been diſcovered.—One officer, five ſeamen, and ſome laſcars, periſhed.

February the 28th. The La Forte, one of the fineſt French Frigates ever ſeen in India, captured by the Engliſh Frigate La Sybelle, of inferior force. Captain Cooke, her gallant commander, died on the 23d of May following, in conſequence of the wounds he received at the La Forte's capture.

March the 5th. The Court of Directors of the Engliſh Company, conſented to the wiſhes of Government, and gave up the point of recruiting for its own ſervice. This put a period to a very long controverſy. Chatham barracks is to be the depot for Eaſt India recruits, who are in future to be engaged for a period of ten years, leaving it to their option to enliſt after the expiration thereof, for a farther term of five years. The Company to defray the expence of their paſſage home, after their diſcharge in India.

March the 18th. The French Flotilla, conſiſting of ſeven gun boats, bound from Alexandria and Damietta, to St. John de Acre, taken off Carmell, by His Majeſty's ſhip Tigre, under command of Sir Sidney Smith.

April the 17th. Died Richard Jupp, Eſq. Surveyor and architect to the Honourable Eaſt India Company.

March the 3d. Died on this day in his 90th year, Kien Long, Emperor of China, unqueſtionably the moſt puiſſant monarch in the world.

The preſent Tartar Dynaſty of Chineſe Emperors, called Tai Tſing, commenced in 1644 in the perſon of Xun-chi.

Who was ſucceeded in 1662 by Kang Hi,
Who was ſucceeded in 1722 by Yong Tching,
Who was ſucceeded in 1736 by Kien-Long,
Who was ſucceeded in 1799 by Ka Hing,
The Preſent Emperor.

May the 4th. Seringaparam taken by ſtorm by the Engliſh under General Baird. Tippoo Sultan fell in its defence.

May the 10th. Died the Reverend John Zachariah Kiernander, the Founder of the Miſſion Church at Calcutta, and the firſt Proteſtant Miſſionary to Bengal.

June the 2d. Died at Calcutta, Mrs. Bonfield, who, at her demiſe bequeathed conſiderable property to the Portuguefe Church.

June the 4th. The ſtandard of Seringapatam, the Capital of Myſore, depoſited at the altar of the Church at Fort St. George, with great ſolemnity by the Earl of Mornington. The Sword of the late fallen Sultan, was on the ſame day preſented to his Lordſhip by Major Allan, a diſtinguiſhed Officer during the Campaign.

On the ſame day the field Officers who ſerved under General Baird at the Storm of Seringapatam, reſolved to preſent him an honourary Sword of two hundred guineas value, inſcribed "*Seringapatam taken by Storm, 4th May, 1799.*"

June the 13th. An Act paſſed for permitting certain Eaſt India goods to be Ware-houſed, and for repealing the duties and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

June the 10th. The Court of Directors came to the resolution of thanking Lord Nelson for the eminent services rendered by him to the Company, and to request his acceptance of the sum of 10,000*l.*

June the 26th. The Persian Ackbar published in the Bengal Hircarrah for these times, states, that Mirza Ismael Beg Khan, died on the evening of this day. He was a man, who for many years, was considered as the scourge of the Mahratta power in Hindostan, and was beheld with terror long after his capacity of doing mischief had ceased. His first remarkable act was the murder of Mirza Shoffee Khan.

June the 30th. Kistna Raja Oodiaver reinstated on the Musnud of his ancestors, in the old town of Mysore, by the English Commissioners.

July the 9th. Died at Madras, aged 77, Mr. George Baker. He was the First Master Attendant at Madras, which Settlement is indebted to him for the finest water, perhaps in the known world—his sagacity first traced its purest source, and his industry conveyed it to those Reservoirs which now so amply supply the Inhabitants, and which by pipes is conveyed to the sea beach for the use of the shipping. The Company gave him an annuity of 500 *l.* in return for his eminent service.

July the 12th. An Act passed to regulate the East India Shipping. Also an Act for recruiting the Forces of the East India Company.

July the 13th. The Partition treaty of Mysore ratified by his Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

The Soane early this month overflowed at Koilwar, and the surrounding country was one vast sheet of water. The communication at the Cantonments of Dinapore was maintained for 12 days in boats, the Ganges rose so high as to obstruct the free exit of the water from the Soane.

September the 15th. The Earl of Mornington returned from Madras to Fort William after the Partition of Mysore. He received a congratulatary address from the Inhabitants of Calcutta on the 21st.

The English Company sent Captain John Malcolm on an Embassy to the Court of Persia.

October the 4th. The House of Lords voted "That the thanks of that House be given to the "Right Honourable Lord Mornington for the great "talents he displayed from his accepting the Go-"vernor Generalship of Bengal, in March, 1798, to "the conquest of Seringapatam."

Lord Clive, Governor of Madras, and Jonathan Duncan, Esq. Governor of Bombay, received the thanks of the House for their cordial co-operation with the Earl of Mornington, General Harris, and General Stuart, and the other Officers serving against Mysore, received the thanks of the House for their service, and it was resolved that the House approved of the conduct of the Soldiers.

October the 11th. Died at Allahabad, the Revd. John Hussey.

November the 27th. The New Portuguese Chapel in Calcutta, (partly founded on the site of the old Chapel) was this day consecrated, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary of Rosary. In the evening Mass was performed there before a numerous and respectable audience. The first stone of the Chapel was laid on the 18th of March, 1797.

December 2d. The Earl of Mornington created Marquis Wellesley, with an honourable augmentation to his Coat of Arms, amid which was the representation of the Standard of Tippoo Sultan presented to him at Madras on the 4th of June last.

Died at the close of this year, William Nixon, Esq. of Reading, who was senior Alderman of Calcutta when it was taken in 1756 by Suraja Dowla.

In recording the events of these times we must add, that about this period under the auspices of the Marquis Wellesley, the roads round Calcutta were enlarged and made perfectly conducive to public convenience.—*Now* (1802) *on the circular road of Calcutta, the Young, the Sprightly, and the Opulent, during the fragrance of Morning, in the Chariots of Health, enjoy the gales of Recreation!—My soul gladdens at the sight of that gaiety and happiness which I cannot participate in.* H.

In consequence of these improvements the famous Bythna-kannah tree was cut down, as it stood in the way of the new road. This tree in former days was the place of assemblage for *little Caravans*, which traded to and from the Eastern districts. Here the merchants met to depart from Calcutta, as the neighbouring jungle was filled with decoits, and here they dispersed when they arrived for Calcutta with merchandise for the Factory. Hence the tree acquired the appellation given to it.

The Bythna-kannah tree formed the Eastern boundary of the Esplanade.

The Southern boundary is marked by a plank, which now remains. It is in front of the Military Burial Ground, on the opposite side of the road; the inscription on it is thus "*The Boundary of the Esplanade.*"

1800.

Jan. the 13th. Died at St. Thomé, His Excellency the Right Reverend Don Fre Manoel De Jesus Maria Joze, Bishop of Meliapore and its dependencies, one of the Councellors of her most faithful Majesty, aged 51 years; a character truly patriarchal, amiable and benevolent.

Feb. Died at Madras, W. Conner, aged 86 years: he had been 51 years a Serjeant, and 52 years and 6 months resident in India.

Feb. the 6th. This day was appointed as a day of thanksgiving, in Calcutta, for the success of the British Arms. The Governor General, with all the Great Officers of State attended at the New Church, when an excellent Sermon was preached by the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, from the following Text, "FOR THEY INTENDED MISCHIEF AGAINST THEE; AND IMAGINED SUCH A DEVICE, AS THEY ARE NOT ABLE TO PERFORM" *Psalm*, XXI 11. On this solemn occasion, upwards of sixty persons confined for debt, were liberated in the name of the Honourable Company.

March. Died at New Town, Cuddalore, aged 76, Capt. Andrew Kerr, formerly of the Country Service, but better known by the name of *The Old Commodore*. He was born at Fort St. David, about the year 1724, which place he left in 1735, and went to England that year. He was a sensible old Man, of plain and blunt manners, strongly characteristic of his profession. In his will he directed his body to be interred in a particular spot of his Garden without *Ceremony or Service*.

His Coffin had lain for many years in his Godown, and was occasionally made use of as a *Liquor Chest* or a receptacle for *Horse Grain*.

March the 13th. Died that great and distinguished Mahratta Minister and Statesman Ballagee Junardien, but more generally known by the name of NANA FURNAVESE. He died at an advanced age, immensely rich, and according to accounts had no sons living. A biographical sketch of this great man's life would embrace the whole History of India for the last thirty years. He was at one period the high source of authority and honours throughout a vast and extended Empire aggrandized by the force of his genius and abilities and apparently held together only by his efforts. This great and exalted minister possessed talents so splendid as hardly ever have been equalled and never surpassed in Hindoostan.

May the 15th. This day was completed the erection of the pedestrian statue of Marquis Cornwallis on the Parade of Fort St. George. It being the Anniversary of the victory gained by the Marquis under the walls of Seringapatam, the principal Civil and Military Officers publickly breakfasted with the Right Honourable the Governor.

June. The Vestry at Calcutta determined to form a permanent Fund for the relief of distressed Europeans from the Charitable collections made on the three sacred Festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, to be effected by the gradual accumulation of a certain portion of those collections to be vested in public paper.

June the 21st. Died Mr. Aaron Upjohn, a very ingenious Artist.—To him we are indebted for the small rolling Map of the River Hougley, the Perpetual Almanack, and other useful works.

June the 29th. Died at Cheltenham, Colonel Alexander Dow.

July the 9th. The Queen East Indiaman, blown up at St. Salvador, Brazils; about eighty of the persons on board, unfortunately perished.

July the 28th. An Act passed for establishing farther regulations for the government of the British Territories in India, and the better administration of justice, within the same.

August the 7th. By writ of the Privy Seal, The Marquis Wellesley, received the high title of "Captain General and Commander in Chief in India," which was announced in India, on the 26th of the following February, under a Royal salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

August the 18th. The College at Fort William, instituted under the auspices of the Marquis Wellesley. The Reverend David Brown, was the first Provost, and the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, the first Vice Provost.

September the 10th. The Rebel, Dhoondiah Waugh, killed, and his army compleatly defeated and dispersed, by the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, near the village and rock of Coonah Gull.

September the 19th. Died at Lucknow, Major General Claude Martin. He left his immense wealth for the foundation of public establishments. Four lacks of Rupees for a College at Calcutta, two lacks for a similar purpose to his native City of Lyons, with a charitable donation; one lack and a half, the interest of which, to be applied in equal portions to the relief of the poor of all persuasions, whether Christians, Musselmen, or Hindoos, inhabitants of Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chandernagore. One of his houses at Lucknow, it is said, he endowed as an Academy, for the purpose of instructing the natives in the English language. His remains were deposited at Lucknow, in the splendid Mausoleum of CONSTANTIA.

October the 7th. The Kent East Indiaman taken off the Sand Heads by the La Confiance, a French Privateer.

October the 12th. A treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance concluded between the Honourable the English East India Company and his Highness the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

November the 28th. Died at Mangalore, in his 84th year, Brigadier General Carnac, an officer highly celebrated in the historical annals of British India. *See Caput*, 1761.

THE INCREASE OF SHIPS AND VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE RIVER THAMES IN THE COURSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AMOUNTED TO SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN. ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE IS THE INCREASE OF TONNAGE.

1801.

January the 1st. At 12 o'Clock this day a Royal Salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William in honour of the Union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and at Sun set a feu-de-joye was fired by the troops of the Garrison in honour of the same auspicious event.

January the 15th. This day the General Court confirmed the resolution of the Court of Directors to grant to the Marquis Wellesley an annuity of 5000*£*. for the term of 20 years, to commence from the 1st day of September 1798, being the day on which the treaty was concluded with the Soubahdar of the Deckan, whereby a body of 14,000 Men commanded by 124 French Officers, were completely disbanded, and the Officers made Prisoners, which left the Army of his Highness the Soubahdar to act in conjunction with his British Allies.

January. Died in his 73d year, Robert Orme, the faithful and celebrated British Indian Historian, and Historiographer to the East India Company.

February 18th. Charles Wilkins, Esq. appointed Librarian to the Honourable Company's Oriental Repertory in Leaden Hall Street.

March the 16th. Governor Brook embarked for Europe, and was succeeded in the Government of St. Helena by Lieut. Col. Robson.

March the 23th. Lieut. General Gerard Lake, arrived in India, being appointed to succeed Lieut. General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. by appointment from the Court of Directors dated August 28th, 1800. Lieut. General Clarke, the Commander in Chief in India, embarked for England on the 16th of last Febru-

17. General Lake was sworn and took his seat on the day after his arrival, which was announced to the Army under a Salute of 17 Guns.

March the 28th. Died Mrs. Carey, one of the survivors from the horrors of the Black Hole. (*See Caput, June 1756.*) *Mrs. Carey was a native Lady, married to a Naval Officer, who was suffocated in that fatal prison Mr. Holwell informs us she was then in the bloom of youth and beauty, which caused her detention, and when the other prisoners were liberated, this charming weeping captive was led to grace the Zenana of the General, Meer Jaffier, from whence she shortly afterward escaped to Calcutta and the protection of the re-instated English.*

June the 4th. The Royal Standard was displayed at sunrise on the Grand Parade at Fort William, and the Union Flag hoisted on the Flag Staff of the Garrison, under a salute of 21 Guns.

June the 6th. Account from Delhi, stated, that Zeman Shah, after being defeated and deposed, was this day thrown into captivity by his nephew, who assumed the sovereignty of Cabul.

~~June the 21st. The Island of Ternate and its dependencies, after a resolute resistance of 52 days on the part of the Dutch Governor, surrendered to the English.~~

July the 15th. Died at his palace, at Chepauk, His Highness Omdut ul Omrah, Wallajah Behadar, Nabob of the Carnatic; he was succeeded by Azeem ul Dowla, who on the 31st ascended the Musnud.

August the 3d. The Lalla burned off Budge Budge, her cargo was estimated at three lacks of Rupees, twelve fine Arabian Horses were burned with her, and several rare articles, which came with the late Embassy from Persia.

September the 1st. Alexandria surrendered to the English, and with it expired the vain hope of France, for the conquest of British India.

September the 4th. His Majesty's Charter was read at Madras, constituting there a Supreme Court of Judicature. The Honourable Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, was the first Chief Justice, and Mr. Gwillim and Mr. Sullivan, the two first Puisne Judges. On the formation of the Court, there was a Royal Salute from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

The King granted the honour of Knighthood to John Royds, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, and H. Gwillim, Esq. and B. Sullivan, Esq. Judges of the Supreme Court, at Madras.

September the 16th. The ratified treaty for settling the succession of the Soubadary of Arcot, and for vesting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Honourable English Company, was this day delivered to His Highness Azeem ul Dowla, under a salute from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

Nov. the 4th. This-day was landed at Prince of Wales's Island, under a Royal Salute, an original Painting, in full length of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, done by the late Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Prince was pleased to send it as a mark of respect to the Merchants there, to be put in Government House. It was accompanied by a Royal Letter, and both were forwarded by Sir John Macpherson, under whose auspices when Governor General of Bengal, the Settlement there was established. The Prince it is stated promised to take the Island and its concerns under his Royal Protection. All was received in respectful state by the Lieut. Governor and principal inhabitants of the Island, who assembled at Government House.

November the 10th. A treaty, was this day concluded, which was ratified on the 14th, between the English Company and the Nabob Vizier, by which the Nabob ceded to the Company in perpetual Sovereignty; certain portions of his territorial possessions, yielding an annual Revenue of one crore and thirty-five lacks of Rupees, in commutation of the subsidy hitherto payable to the Company by the Vizier. This event was announced under a salute of 21 guns, from the Ramparts of Fort William.

1802.

February the 1st. The Preliminaries of Peace between the French Republic and the English Nation, which were signed on the 1st of October last, were this day made known in Calcutta.

April the 20th. The Marquis Wellesley returned to Calcutta, which he left on the 15th of August last to proceed to the Court of Lucknow on the Public Service.

ADDENDA.

1638.

Mandelslo informs us *Lib* I. that he saw at Surat, this year the *Boldac*, a Dutch East Indiaman of 1400 tons, and that she was one of the largest vessels that had heretofore left the Ports of Holland.

1724.

The Armenian Church in Calcutta was built in the year 1724. The information I have respecting it, I owe to the politeness of Mr. Aratkel, an Armenian gentleman of the highest distinction. I here subjoin the letter in full, which he was so obliging as to favour me with.

SIR,

"I have the pleasure to give you such an account of the Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta, as I can confidently assert to be exact. I myself was born in that Metropolis, and what I am about to write is the collective information from the oldest Armenians now living there. The Armenians settled in this country upwards of 150 years ago, and I feel a pride in adding they have been always faithful subjects to the English Government; by referring to Bolts you will find that my Great Great Grand Father Phanoos Calender, was in consequence of his confidential services to the English honoured with several priviliges and public rights from Government."

"Shortly after the eſtabliſhment of Calcutta by the Engliſh, the Armenians ſettled among them and erected a ſmall Chapel in the China Bazar where Mr. Joſeph Emin's Houſe now ſtands; The ſite of the preſent Armenian Church was at that time their burying ground, in which there are tomb ſtones dated 80 years back, and conſequently older than the preſent Church."

"The Armenian Church was built in the year 1724 by one Aga Nazar, and the Steeple was added in 1734 by one Manoel Hazarmall, the expences attending which was defrayed with a ſum appropriated for that purpoſe by his Father Hazarmall Chatoor. The Architect, Cavond, was an Armenian from Perſia."

"No material alteration was made at the Armenian Church from the above period until the year 1790 when my deceaſed father Cachick Arackel embelliſhed the Church inſide, preſented the Clock, added the Houſes for the Clergy, and built the ſurrounding walls. The Church now goes by the name of St. Nazareth's Church, in honour of the Founder."

"The Church at Chinſurah is the eldeſt that the Armenians have in this country, it was erected in 1695 and dedicated to St. John."

I am, Sir,

Calcutta, March 25th, 1802. Your moſt Obedient, M. C. ARACKEL.

1733.

The Compiler poſſeſſes a very large Medal which was ſtruck this year in France with the King's image on the obverſe, and around it the following inſcription.

"Ludovicus XV. Rex Chriſtianiſſimus."

On the Reverſe.

"Jungendis ampliori et faciliori commercio "gentibus emporium hoc a fundamentis extruxit "ſocietas Indiarum Gallica, M,DCC,XXX,III."

1742.

The Mahratta Ditch partly round Calcutta was dug this year, to the extent of three miles. *Orme.*

1756.

Mr. Barwell, Governor of Fort William, was ſucceeded by Mr. Drake.

1759.

Mr. Drake, Governor of Fort William, was ſucceeded by Colonel Clive.

1760.

It was only ſince the year 1760, that the Natives of India had their Artillery mounted after the Europeau manner. *Seid Ghulam Huſſein Khan.*

1766.

The Falmouth East Indiaman wrecked on Sugar Bank. Of 360 men which ſhe brought from England, only 160 reached Calcutta. *Annual Regiſter.*

1767.

The Lord Clive East Indiaman, outward bound for China, loſt off Boulogne. *Annual Regiſter.*

1768.

We learn from Mr. Irwin's poem on St. Thomas's Mount, that on the 30th of October 1768, there was a dreadful ſtorm at Madras, which raged without intermiſſion for 16 or 17 hours.—Four or five veſſels with their crews were deſtroyed in the road or wrecked on the Coaſt, and it appears from the following lines that the Chatham East Indiaman was there loſt.

Ill fated Chatham! what avail'd at length
Thy boaſted beauty! and thy ſeeming ſtrength!
And that thy keel (avails it now to thee)
From far Atlantic reach'd the Indian ſea?
Nor ſtrength, nor beauty could avert thy doom,
That ſea deceitful is become thy tomb.

Canto III. Line 64.

1768.

The great Burial ground at Chowringee was opened in the year 1768. The ſmall ſquare on the oppoſite ſide of the Road was opened in 1773, for the reception of the remains of the Lady of the Reverend John Zachariah Kiernander. The large ſquare to the Eaſt of "*Kiernander's Ground,*" was opened in the year 1796-7. Mr. Tiretta's ground was opened in the year 1796.

1770.

The Miſſion Church, BETH-TEPHILLAH, or THE HOUSE OF PRAYER, founded at the ſole expence of the Reverend John Zachariah Kiernander, the firſt Proteſtant Miſſionary to Bengal, was compleated this year, and on the 23d of December, which was the fourth Sunday in Advent, it was conſecrated.

1772.

In the year 1772 Chunar was formerly ceded to the Engliſh Company by the Soubahdar of Oude, in exchange for the Garriſon of Allahabad.

Hodges's Travels.

1775.

The Maha Rajah Nundcomer, executed at Calcutta for forgery. He was a Hindoo of the moſt exalted rank, and the head of the Bramins; a claſs of people, in their own belief, ſuperior to common mortals.

1780.

The Greek Church in Calcutta, was founded in June, 1780, and conſecrated on the 6th of Auguſt, 1781, and dedicated to the Transfiguration of our Bleſſed Redeemer. It bears in the front the following inſcription:

1780.

ναος κυριε θεια μεταμορφωσις
αψπα

Which in Engliſh ſignifies,

THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD.
THE HOLY TRANSFIGURATION.
1781.

The tomb ſtones in the cemetry of the Greek Church, antecedent to the above date, have been placed there ſince the Church was erected. The Miniſters of the Greek Church, firſt began publickly to perform Divine Service in Calcutta, at the cloſe of the year 1769.

1782.

The Military Burial ground, beyond the General Hospital, was opened in the year 1782-3.

N. B. As I was unable to fix the precise dates of the loss of the following East Indiamen, I give *the probable dates* at one view in a paragraph, disjoined from the body of the compilation, as what I have inserted there, is, I hope, accurate.

1757 Streatham,	1779 Stafford,
1759 Earl Temple,	1780 Fairford,
1761 Walpole,	1782 Dartmouth,
1771 Vereist,	1782 E. Hertford,
1772 D. Albany,	1785 Mars,
1773 Mansfield,	1788 Vansittart,
1774 Huntington,	1791 Foulis,
1775 Royal Captain,	1792 Pigot,
1777 Osterly,	1799 Henry Addington.

Nescire quid antequam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum. CICERO.

To be ignorant of what was transacted before one was born, is always to be a Child.

THUS have I given a comprehensive view of the most important events of the EAST INDIA COMPANY *from their first institution to the present times;—a happy and long desired period, at which I see all the nations of the civilized world sit in Peace!—May* PEACE *peculiarly favour* BRITISH INDIA *and shade with her beauteous olives these extensive territories.—May she come for everlasting—and with her, may all the* ARTS *of* EUROPE *come and flourish in her train! In the retrospect, we see the Company once a trading Association cooped up in an insignificant village, but I now,* HONOURABLE PRESIDENT OF THE ASIATICK SOCIETY, *take leave of my readers* UNDER SOVEREIGNS IN THEIR CITY OF PALACES!

Compiled in CALCUTTA *in* 1801, *and printed there in* 1801-2.

H.

APPENDIX I.

Anecdotes of the Founder of Calcutta.

THIS compilation would be incomplete, did I not ſubjoin ſuch Anecdotes as I have been able to collect reſpecting the Founder of Calcutta.

When Peace was eſtabliſhed between the Great Emperor Aurungzebe and the Engliſh Company, Job Charnock, the Company's Chief at Hougley, twice removed the Factory, and in the year $16\frac{89}{90}$ finally formed an Engliſh Settlement at Calcutta, which ere one century terminated became a mighty City—the Magazine of Trade—the Arbitreſs of Kingdoms—and the Seat of Empire.

Mr. Charnock choſe the ground where infant Calcutta ſtood, for the ſake of a large ſhady tree, which was contiguous: the ſituation then, and for many years afterward proved very unhealthy, but by the exertions of able Engineers and the induſtry of individuals ſince the victory of Plaſſey, the ſurrounding woods have been cleared, and Health has fixed her reſidence in that great and grand Emporium.—So pleaſing is that Capital now, that thoſe who are abſent, ſigh for the ſprightly joys and the gentle eaſe of Calcutta.

Tribunus (*I believe Colonel Ironſide*), in the firſt volume of the Aſiatic Miſcellany, terms Mr. Charnock, "The Illuſtrious Job Charnock, the firſt conſpicuous Engliſh-"man on this ſide of the world."

Mr. Orme ſays (Book the VI.) "Mr. Charnock was a man of courage, without "military experience, but impatient to take revenge on a Government, from which "he had perſonally received the moſt ignominous treatment, having been impriſoned "and ſcourged by the Nabob."

The ſenſe of ſuch an indignity was, doubtleſs, deeply rooted in the mind of Charnock, and perhaps was one of the reaſons for that ſevere uſage of the natives, aſcribed to him by Captain Hamilton, who ſays the Governor at the hour of dinner, and near his dining room, had delinquents puniſhed, that he might ſatiate himſelf with their cries.

Before, or about the year $167\frac{8}{9}$ Mr. Charnock, ſmit with the charms of a young and beautiful Hindoo, who, decked with her moſt pompous ornaments, and arrayed in her faireſt drapery, was at the point of ſacrificing an innocent life of (perhaps) fifteen ſummers on the altar of Paganiſm, directed his guards to ſeize the half unwilling victim; the obedient guards reſcued her from an untimely death, and Charnock ſoftly conducted her to the chambers of Love. They lived together for many years, and enjoyed all the endearing ſweets of connubial happineſs. She bore to him ſeveral children, and dying ſhortly after the foundation of his new City, was interred at the Mauſoleum, which this day ſtands entire, and is the oldeſt piece of maſonry in Calcutta.

If we are to credit Captain Hamilton (who had the ſtory from exiſting authorities) his ſorrow for the loſs of this Lady was unbounded, and the public method he took of avowing his love, was carried to an indecent and blameable exceſs. So long as he

lived, he, on the anniverſary day of her death ſacrificed a cock in her Mauſoleum. We now, through the veil of Time, cannot trace his reaſon for this extraordinary act of Heathen ceremony. I refer the reader to the Epitaphs which immediately follow (No. 1, 4, and 5,) for farther information reſpecting Charnock's family and connections in India.

From an oral tradition ſtill prevalent among the natives at Barrackpore (now an eſtabliſhed Military Cantonment fourteen miles diſtant from Calcutta)* we learn that Mr. Charnock built a Bungalow there, and a flouriſhing Bazar aroſe under his patronage before the Settlement at Calcutta had been determined on. Barrackpore is at this day beſt known to the Natives by the old name of *Charnock*, and Capt. Hamilton miſled by their method of pronunciation invariably writes the name without the letter R.

Governor Job Charnock died on the 10th of January 1692, and if the dead knew any thing of the living and could behold with mortal feelings this ſublunary world, with what ſenſations would the Father of Calcutta glow to look down this day upon his City.

CHARNOCK! may your name and your City be immortal, and may Calcutta, the Siſter of England, laſt till time itſelf expires;—Such are my fond wiſhes! But I breathe a manly ſigh when I penſively ſit down and in imagination ſoar over the ruins of Gour, —of Kanouge, and the expiring remains of Delhi!

H.

Calcutta, April 6th, 1802.

APPENDIX II.

Before the commencement of the year 1802, the Tombs in the Cemetry of Calcutta had fallen into a ſtate of irrepairable decay, and to prevent any dangerous accident, which, the tottering ruins threatened to ſuch as approached them, it was deemed abſolutely neceſſary to pull down moſt of them. The ſtone and marble tablets were carefully cleared from the rubbiſh, and laid againſt the wall of the Cemetry, where they now ſtand. To preſerve the memories of our predeceſſors in the infant ſtate of this Settlement, is the deſign of the following Tranſcriptions.—If we are to believe theſe ſpeaking marbles, which have been hitherto faithful to their truſt, the inhabitants of Ancient Calcutta were a race of virtuous, induſtrious, and honourable men; and pious and beautiful women, who enlivened ſociety in general and afforded every domeſtic and ſocial comfort to huſbands far diſtant from the houſe of early conſanguinity and the joys of England!—When the inſcriptions on theſe ſtones are obliterated, in the lapſe of Ages, by the corroding power of Time, may this page remain and embalm their memories.

H.

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* The Engliſh Cantonment at Barrackpore was formed in the year 1775, and the firſt Bungalow was built there in the month of February, about 150 yards from where the Flag Staff now ſtands.

EPITAPH, No. 1, A. D. 1692.

D. O. M.

Johus Charnock, Armigr.
Anglus, et nup. in hoc
Regno Bengalensi
Dignissimo Anglorum
Agens
Mortalitatis suæ exuvias
sub hoc marmore deposuit, ut
in spe beatæ resurrectionis ad
Christi Judicis adventum
obdormirent.
Qui postquam in solo non
suo peregrinatus esset diu,
reversus est domum suæ æter-
nitatis decimo die Januarij
1692.

Pari er Jacet

MARIA, IOBI *Primogenita,*

CAROLI EYRE *Anglorum*

hicce Præfecti
Conjux Charissima
Que obiit 19 *die Febrij,*
A. D. $169\frac{6}{7}$.

N. B. The massy walls of the Mausoleum in which the stone with the above inscription stands will preserve it for ages from the power of time. Charnock's ponderous tombstone appears to have been cut from the quarries of S. Thomé as well as most of the tablets in the pristine cemetry of Calcutta. The inscriptions in general are embossed in Italic characters, and adorned with several bold and beautiful strokes and flourishes, agreeable to the ancient manner of penmanship, and in some places two letters are formed by intertexture in one cipher, which our types cannot imitate. The substance and form of the Epitaphs are attended to in these pages, as far as the Press enables me to do so, nor have I corrected any errors. They are therefore faithful transcripts, exclusive of certain marks of abbreviation which cannot be added.

No. 2, A. D. 1693.

HERE LIES ENTERED
THE BODY OF *Capt.*
Henry Burton, LATE
COMANDER OF
THE SHIP *Loyall Capta*
from Fort St. George Who
Departed this life on the
25th of December, Anno
Domini, 1693, *aged* 42,
Years, 5 *Mths,* & 16 *Days.*

No 3, A. D. 1699.

HERE

Lyes interred the body of

Elizabeth Mabbe, wife

of Capt John Mabbe, Mariner,
who departed this life, the 19*th of*
May, 1699, *in ye* 23*d year of her Age.*

No. 4, A. D. 170$\frac{0}{1}$.

HIC JACET.

Catherina White
Domi Jonathanis White,
Uxor Dilectissima
&
Τῆ Μνήμης *Jobi Charnock,*
filia natu minima:
Quæ primo in partu, & ætatis flore
Annum agens unum de Vigenti,
Mortem obijt heu! immaturam
21 *Januarij* 170$\frac{0}{1}$.
Siste paumper, Christiane Lector,
(Vel quisquis es tandem) & mecum desie
Duram sexûs muliebris sortem
Qui præ elapsa tot annorum millia
Culpam Prim' Ævæ luit Parentis,
Et luet usque; Dum eternu stabit
"*In dolore paries filios.*"
Gen. 3. 16.

No. 4. This Stone is to be seen in the Mausoleum of the Charnock Family.

No. 5, A. D. 1703.

J. N. *Memoriam*

Jonathanis White
Angli,
Et in rebus Anglorum
administrandis in hoc
Bengalæ Regno olim
Secundi;
Qui anno suæ peregri-
nationis trigesimo &
quarto ab hinc in æter-
nas migravit domos
vigesimo tertio die
Januarij
Anno Domini
1703.

No. 6, A. D. 1703.

In piam memoriam
Margaretæ Adams

Revdi. Domni BENJAMnis
ADAMS *Eccleſiæ Xſti*
in Bengala Paſtoris
Dilectæ olim Conjugis
Objit Decimo 3tio Calendm.
Septris Anno Domni 1703.

On a Tablet in the rear of this Tomb was the following inſcription:

Mors janua vitæ
Piorum nitamur exemplis
Doctorumq3 ſermonibus:
" *per anguſta enim eſt via*
" *quæ ad vitam ducit,*
" *et pauci qui inveniunt.*"
Mat. 7. 14.

No. 7, A. D. 1704.

HERE LYES
Interred the Body of
SAMUELL JONES,
Son of Capt. Samll Jones
of LONDON,
who dyed Purſer of Ship
Dutcheſs, June 19*th*,
1704.

No. 8, A. D. 1708.

HERE LYES
the Bodyes of Francis
Ailey, Thomas Ailey, &
Richard Gourlay Obt
Auguſt. $^{e}_{y}$ 19*th, Septr* $^{e}_{y}$ 5*th & 14th,*
1708 *Francis, Aged* 3 *yrs*
& 3 months, Thoms 5 *yrs*
and Richard, 18 *months.*

No. 9, A. D. 1708.

HERE LYES
Interred the Body of
RICHD CARY,
Merchr. who departed
this Life the 15th Novembr,
Anno Domini 1708.
In the Thirty-fifth
Year of his Age.

No. 10, A. D. 1709.

Radulph Sheldon
Armiger, &
Illuſtris Sheldoni-
ani ſtematis haud in-
digna Proles.
Mortalitatis ſuæ
exuvias in ſpe bea-
tæ reſurrectionis
ſub hoc tumulo de-
poſuit Aprils. 26
1709
Ætat 37.

No. 11, A. D. 1714.

HERE LYETH
Interr'd the Body of
CAPt CHRISTOPHr. CRADOCK,
who departed this life
the 30*th of July,* 1714.
in the 33*d Year of his Age.*

No. 12, A. D. 1716.

HERE LYE INTERR'D
the Bodys of the
Son and Daughter of
Willm. Livesay & Sarah his Wife, Viz.
HESTER LIVESAY,
Dyed the 26*th Auguſt,* 1716.
Aged Two Years, Five Months.
JOHN LIVESAY,
Dyed the 29*th Auguſt,* 1716.
Aged four months and a half.

No. 13, A. D. 1717.

Under this Stone Lyes Interred
the Body of
WILLIAM HAMILTON, *Surgeon,*
Who departed this life the 4*th Decembr.* 1717.
his Memory ought to be dear to his Na-
tion for the Credit he gain'd $^{e}_{y}$ *Engliſh*
in Curing FERRUKSEER *the present*
KING *of* INDOSTAN *of a Ma-*
lignant Diſtemper, by which he
made his own Name famous at the
Court of that Great Monarch;
and without doubt will perpetu-
ate his Memory, as well in Great Britn.
as all other Nations in Europe.

ولیم هملتن حکیم نوکر کمپنی انگریز
که همراه ایلچی انگریز حضور پر نور رفته
بود واسم خود در چهار دانگ
بسبب علاج شاهنشاه عالم پناه محمد
فرخ سیر غازی بلند کرده بهزار
تصدیعه از درگاه جهان پناه رخصت
وطن حاصل نموده بقضاے الهی

چهارم دسمبر یک هزار و یکصد
و هفده در کلکته فوت شد در اینجا
مدفون است

No. 13. This Stone is to be seen in the Mausoleum of the Charnock Family.

No. 14, A. D. 1718.

HERE. LYES.
THE. BODY. OF.
MARY. WALLIS.
WIFE. OF. RICHd.
WALLIS, WHO.
DEPARTED. HER.
LIFE. THE. 3d. DAY.
OF. AUGt. 1718.
AGED. 31. YEARS.

No. 15, A. D. 1719.

HERE
LYETH THE BODY
OF ELISABETH LATE
WIFE OF IONATHAN
Cooper,
AND DAVGHTER OF
Capt. Henry Burton,
r
Who depated
this Life, the [illegible]h day
of March, 1719. / Ætatis 29.

No. 16, A. D. 1719.

WILLIAM LIVESAY, *Mrchant*
After he had Voyaged in these Parts,
Many Years, an eminent Sup Cargoe
to the generall Satisfaction of his Employers,
and the publick good of Trade;
Rests here,
(much lamented by those who knew him)
with his Wife SARAH, *and Three Children, Viz.*
HESTER, JOHN, & WILLIAM;
who were all Born & Departed this Life
according to the following Account.

Years. Mon.
HESTER *Dyed* $^{e}_{y}$ *26th Augst* 1716 *Aged* 2 5.

Mon. Days.
JOHN *Dyed* $^{e}_{y}$ *29th Augst* 1716 *Aged* 4 15

SARAH, *the Mother, Dyed in Child-bed*

Years. Months.
May the 20th, 1718; Aged 25 2.
WILLIAM *was born the 16th of May, 1718,*
and Dyed the 27th of April, 1719.
MR. WILLIAM LIVESAY, *after sorrowing some*
time, for his said Family;
Departed this Life the 15th of Novembr 1719
Years. Mon. Days.
Aged 40 1 8
being Born on the 9th of October, 1679.

No. 17, A. D. 1723.

HERE LYETH INTERRED
the Body of
MARGERY IONES,
Daughter of
MR. GEORGE CROKE, *Merchr,*
formerly, of Council in this Place
She was Marry'd in Fort St George
to Capt John Jones,
the 23d of Octobr 1711,
who, afterward, being appointed
Master Attendant
for this Settlement.
She Died here the 25th April, 1723
Years. Day.
Aged 30 1

No. 18, A. D. 1725.

HERE LYETH INTERR'D
the Body of
PETER, MARKLAND;
a Factor
In the Honble Compt Service
who departed this Life,
1725.
To his Memory
This Tomb is erected by
CAPT. RICHd GOSFRIGHT,
Comandr of the Fordwich.

No. 19, A. D. 1730.

HERE

Lyes Inter'd the
Body of
Capt. Isaac D'Varenne,
who departed this Life
the 24 October,
1730,
in the 37th Year
of his
Age.

No. 20, A. D. 1731.

HIC JACENT MORTALES EXUVIÆ
ELISABETHÆ BARRWEL
Sed paucis invitis Deo Cui omnia
vivunt virtutibus et meritis aucta
vivat illa Willelmi Barrwel dilec
tissima Conjux ipsum maxime Co
gnatos amicos que omnes inenodabili dolore affectos Relinquens
extremum vitæ Spiritum edidit
die 25 Septembris, 1731.
Ætatis Suæ 22.

No. 21, A. D. 1735. Et Seq.

Hic in ſpe beatitudinis Chriſti recumbunt Cineres
DOMINÆ MARTHÆ ORME
Viduæ Reverendi Roberto Orme de eſſo,
Sanctitate in Deum et Benignitate in Omnes
Præclara fuit
Spiritum agebat Supremum iv *die Februarij*
Anno redemptionis MDCCXXXV. *Ætatis ſuæ* LXVII
Hic etiam requiescunt *Cineres*
Dominæ Louisæ Teresæ Meredith
Filiæ predictæ Marthæ et Roberti Orme
Felicisſime nupta fuit Iacobo Meredith,
hujus loci Incolæ, cui ſemper in omnibus
hujus Vitæ Actionibus caſiſſima fuit
Pietate et Sanctitate beatæ Matris prædita
fuit, bona ſua indoles ſingularisque benig-
nitatis cum pura caſtaque mente juncta
Gratam Omnibus
Reddiderunt
Supremum Obijt xii diem Septembris
Anno Chriſti MDCCXLI.
Ætatis ſuæ
xxvii.

No. 22, A. D. 1738.

Here lyeth interred
The Body of
Mrs. SARAH BOUCHIER
She departed this life
on the 12 day of February
1738-9.
Aged 35 Years 7 Mos & 18 Days.

No. 23, A. D. 1740.

HIC IACET
ANNA MOORE
Obiit primo Die Decembris
Anno Domini
MDCCXL
Pulchritudo et Omnes Virtutes in Illa
dilectiſſime unicæ fuerunt.
Beatus Ille qui talem tenet Uxorem
beatiſſimus eram dum Vixit
O Lector meum perpende damnum et ne dice
Quem inter Homines putas miſerimum.

Beauty doth lay interr'd beneath this Stone
And every Virtue ſweetly joined in One.
Bleſs'd was the Man poſſeſs'd of ſuch a Wife,
Moſt bleſs'd was I, while God preſerved her life.
Think what I've loſt, kind reader, tell me then
Who in the World is wretchedeſt of Men.

No. 24, A. D. 1745. Et Seq.

HERE LYETH
Interr'd the Bodies of
Jonathan Smart Senr.
who departed this Life
September 4th 1745 *Aged* 48
Jonathan Smart Junr.
his ſon who departed
this Life September 8th 1747
Aged 25

No. 25, A. D. 1747.

HERE
Lyeth the Body
of
CHARLES BEARD, ESQr.
who departed this Life
the 30th December, Anno 1747
Aged 49 *Years*
He was ſon of IOHN BEARD, ESQr.
Formerly Preſident of this place.

No. 26, A. D. 1748.

Virtus poſt funera Vivit
This Monument was
erected in Memory of
MARTHA EYLES
Daughter of Sir John
Wittewrong Barront &
Relict of John Gumley
Eſqr *who died Chief of*
Dacca in January 174$\frac{3}{4}$
AFTER
Being again married a ſhort
time to Edward Eyles, Eſqr.
of Council at Fort Will.m.
She concluded this Life with
a becoming Reſignation
the 21ſt of Auguſt 1748.
Being well eſteemed & much
regretted by thoſe who were ac-
quainted with Her engag-
ing Qualifications & per-
ſonal Merit.

No. 26. This Stone is to be ſeen in the Mauſoleum of the Charnock Family.

No. 27, A. D. 1750.

HERE
Lyeth Interr'd the Body
of Captn. George Goring
third Son of Sr Harry
Goring, Bart who departed
this Life the 11th Novembr
1750 *Aged* 40

No. 28, A. D. 1751.

HERE
Lyeth Interred the Body
of
Mr. James Roſs
of Calcutta Merchant
who departed this Life
October the 7, 1751.
In the 45 *Year of his Age.*

Pallida mors æquo pulſat pede
pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres.
Vitæ ſumma brevi ſpem nos
vetat inchoare longum. Horat.

With equal Pace impartial Fate,
Knocks at the Palace and the Cottage Gate;
Nor ſhould our Sum of Life extend,
Our growing hopes beyond their deſtined End.
Francis's Tranſlat.

Inscribed to the Memory
of her tender & dear Husband
By Johanna Ross.

No. 29, A. D. 1753.
HERE
Lyeth the Body
of
Mrs IANE SMART
Relict of Mr Jonathan Smart
Who departed this Life
the 10th September, Anno 1753.
Aged 50 Years.

No. 30, A. D. 1755.
Here Lye
The Remains of Mrs Jane Douglas
Aged 28 Years.
Who departed this Life the 7th Nouemr 1755
to the Lasting Affliction
of all who were happy in the Knowledge
of her Many
Good Sensible and Amiable Qualities
By Her Lies deposited
The Body of her Daughter Helen Douglas
who deceased prior to her Mother
the 22d Iune, 1755,
Aged 3 Years
to whose beloved Memories this Monument is erected
by their Afflicted
and Affectionate Husband and Father
Mr Charles Douglas
Third Son of Sir William Douglas of Kelhead Baronet

No. 31, A. D. 1756.
Here lyes the
Body of Wm.
Speke aged 18
Son of Hy. Speke, Esq.
Captn. of His Majestys
Ship Kent; He
lost his Leg & Life
in that Ship at the
capture of Fort
Orleans the 24th
of March Anno.
1757.

No. 31. This Tomb was rebuilt in 1802, and the Tablet removed from the Western to the Eastern front.

No. 32, A. D. 1757.
Here lies interred the Body of CHARLES
WATSON, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White
Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Naval
Forces in the East Indies, who Departed
this Life, the 16th day of August, 1757, In the
44th Year of his Age
Geriah taken February 13th 1756,
Calcutta Freed January 1 th 1757,
Chandernagore taken March 23d 1757,
Exegit monumentum ære perennius.
S. O. F.

No. 32. This Tomb remains standing 1802.

No. 33, A. D. 1759.
Underneath this Stone,
Lyeth the Remains of
Charlotte Becher
The Affectionate Wife of
Richard Becher, Esq.
In the East India Company's Service in Bengal.
She died the 14th day of October In the Year
of Our Lord 1759, in the 21st year of her Age
after suffering with Patience a long Illness
Occasioned by Grief for the Death of an
Only Daughter, who departed this Life
at Fulta the 30th day of November 1756
This Monument is erected to her memory
By her Affected Husband.

No. 34, A. D. 1764.
Here lies Interr'd the Body of Mrs. FRANCES RUMBOLD
Wife of THOMAS RUMBOLD Esqr who departed this Life
in Child-bed Augt 22d 1764 Aged 26.
This Monument is erected in memory of the many Virtues she possessed and which made her truly amiable in the several Relations of a Child, a Wife, a Parent, and a Friend.

No. 35, A. D. 1766.
Here Lieth
The Body of
JANE MARTIN
Wife of Lieutenant Colonel Flemg MARTIN
Who died the 15 day of Sepr 1766
Aged 35 years.

No. 36, A. D. 1766.
Here Lyeth the Body
of Mrs. *ELEANOR WINWOOD* late
wife to *MAJOR RALPH WINWOOD*
who departed this life on
the 22d day of September
1766.
Aged 22 years,
Requiescat in pace,
No. 36. This Tomb remains standing 1802.

No. 37, A. D. 1767.
Here lieth Interr'd
Mrs ELIZABETH REED
late Wife of JOHN REED, Esq.
who Departed this life
the 16th of September 1767
in the 26th Year of her Age.
One who Adorned the Amiable Virtues
of a Dutiful Child,
a Sincere loving Wife,
A tender Affectionate Parent
a Kind Relation and True Friend,
a Humane Mistress and real well
Wisher to all her fellow Creatures.
Here also is Interred her Infant Son,
who died the 17th November following
Aged One Month and 27 days.
No. 37. This Tomb remains standing 1802.

APPENDIX III.

A State of the Garriſon of Fort St. George, fifty ſix years ago. The contraſt, which it affords, to the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the European Forces at that Preſidency, will form a ſubject of contemplation highly gratifying to thoſe, who exult in the increaſing extent and grandeur of the Britiſh Eſtabliſhments in India.

MUSTER-ROLL.

Madras, Garriſon, September 1, 1746.

Muſter Rolls, Sept. 1, 1746.		300
DEDUCT		
Portugueſe ſentinels, vagabond deſerters from the military and ſhips at Goa, the worſt men in the world for the ſervice at that time,	23	
Lewis Caldirra, a ſentinel, a country Portugueſe,	1	
Anthony De Cruze, Rollier, a ditto,	1	
Jacob De Rovaria, and Michael De Rozario, two drummers; ſlave boys,	2	
Hanibal Julian, a black, ſent from England,	1	
Luke Schields, a Fleming, in priſon for correſponding with the French, and aſſiſting the priſoners to eſcape,	1	
Adrian Miller, deſerted,	1	
Serjeants upon the rolls not in the ſervice,	3	
Sentinel, ditto,	1	
		34
		266
DEDUCT		
In the hoſpital, as by the ſurgeon's monthly report of Sept. 1, 1746, and his certificate,	34	
More who ought to have been there, old men and boys, at leaſt,	32	
		66
Remains, excluſive of the twenty-three Portugueſe firſt mentioned, Europeans, ſuppoſed to be good and effective Britiſh ſubjects and foreigners, Proteſtants and Catholicks, including commiſſioned officers,		200
Lieutenants	3	
Enſigns,	7	
Drums,	6	
Serjeants, corporals and ſentinels,	184	
		200

Firſt Lieutenant, Peter Eckman, an ignorant ſuperannuated Swede, was a common ſoldier fifty years ago, became afterwards a ſerjeant at Fort St. David, and for certain ſervices got an Enſign's commiſſion, then a Lieutenant's; and by length of life became the firſt.

* Second Lieutenant, John Holland, a gentleman about 40 years of age, of great honour and ſpirit, and many other amiable qualities, but never ſaw any other ſervice than upon the (hitherto) peaceable parades of Madras and St. David.

† Third Lieutenant, Rodolphus Gingen, a Swiſs Gentleman, and as brave a one, I believe, as any of his nation, of great honour and ſome experience, having ſeen actions in the ſervice of the Princes of Europe.

One Enſign was a ſerjeant in the troops here, came out from the Company ſix or ſeven years ago as an Enſign, and, I believe, may be a good garriſon officer.

Three Enſigns were a few years ago common ſoldiers, roſe to be ſerjeants, and were choſen out of that rank as vacancies fell, but never ſaw other ſervice than of relieving the guards.

One Enſign, had been ſent to England ſince the loſs of Madras, on ſuſpicion of having correſpondence with the enemy.

One Enſign had been a common ſoldier many years back, under the Duke of Marlborough, and ſince in India, quite ſuperannuated.

§ One Enſign, a very promiſing youth.

The ſerjeants and corporals cannot be ſuppoſed to be very well qualified, ſince ſecond and third Lieutenants have often complained, that they could ſcarce pick a man out of their companies fit for either truſt.

The topaſſes, of which the major part of the garriſon conſiſted, every one that knows Madras, knows to be a black, degenerate, wretched race of the ancient Portugueſe, as proud and bigotted as their anceſtors, lazy, idle, and vicious withal, and for the moſt part as weak and feeble in body as baſe in mind. Not one in ten poſſeſſed of any of the neceſſary requiſites for a ſoldier.

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* This Gentleman commanded as Major at Calcutta, and died there before the attack on that place by Surajah Dowlah.

† Gingen ſerved on the coaſt with great credit as Orme teſtifies.

§ Afterwards General Joſeph Smith, a moſt gallant officer.

TABLE II.

Time of the Sun's Rising and Setting, between the Parallels of 21° 30′ *and*

SUN RISES.

			DEGREES OF LATITUDE.									
			21° 30	22° 30	23²	24°	25°	25° 30	26°	27°	28°	28° 30	30°
			H.M.	H M.	H M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
	—	21	6.39	6.41	6.42	6,44	6,47	6,48	6 49	6.51	6,53	6,54	6,58
	1	10	6.38	6.40	6.41	6.43	6,46	6,47	6 48	6,50	6,52	6,53	6,57
DEC.	9	2	6 36	6.38	6 39	6,41	6,43	6,44	6.45	6 48	6,50	6,51	6,54
JAN.	15	26	6.35	6.36	6 37	6 39	6,41	6.42	6.43	6.45	6,47	6,48	6,51
	—	—											
	20	21	6 33	6 35	6.36	6,37	6,39	6,40	6 41	6 43	6,45	6,46	6,48
	25	16	6.31	6 33	6 34	6 35	6,37	6,38	6 39	6.40	6,42	6,43	6,46
NOV.	1	9	6 28	6 29	6.30	6,31	6,33	6.34	6 35	6 36	6,37	6.38	6,41
	8	3	6.25	6.26	6 26	6,27	6,29	6,30	6.30	6.31	6.33	6 34	6,36
	—	—											
	14	27	6.21	6 22	6 23	6,24	6,25	6,26	6.26	6.27	6,28	6,29	6,31
FEB.	18	23	6.18	6 19	6.20	6,21	6,22	6,23	6.23	6 24	6,25	6,20	6,27
	22	19	6.16	6.17	6 17	6,18	6,19	6,20	6.20	6,21	6,22	6,23	6,23
	26	15	6.13	6.14	6 14	6,15	6,16	6,17	6.17	6,18	6,18	6,19	6,20
OCT.	—	—											
	2	11	6.11	6.12	6.12	6,13	6,13	6 14	6 14	6,14	6,15	6,16	6,16
	6	7	6. 9	6. 9	6. 9	6,10	6,10	6.11	6 11	6,11	6.12	6,12	6,13
	10	3	6. 6	6. 7	6. 7	6, 7	6, 7	6. 7	6. 8	6, 8	6, 9	6, 9	6, 9
	15	28	6. 3	6. 3	6. 3	6, 3	6, 4	6. 4	6. 4	6, 4	6, 4	6, 4	6, 5
MAR.	—	—											
	20	22	6.00	6.00	6.00	6,00	6,00	6.00	6.00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00
	25	17	5.57	5.57	5 57	5,57	5,58	5 56	5 56	5,56	5,56	5,56	5,55
SEPT.	30	12	5 54	5 53	5,53	5,53	5,53	5 53	5 52	5,52	5,51	5,51	5 51
	3	8	5 51	5 51	5,51	5,50	5,50	5,49	5,49	5,49	5,48	5,48	5,47
	—	—											
	7	4	5 49	5,48	5,48	5,47	5,47	5 46	5,46	5,46	5,45	5,44	5,44
	11	31	5.47	5 46	5,46	5,45	5,44	5 43	5,43	5,42	5,42	5 41	5,40
APR.	15	27	5 44	5 43	5.43	5,42	5,41	5,40	5 40	5,39	5,38	5,37	5,37
	20	23	5 42	5,41	5,40	5,39	5,38	5,37	5 37	5,36	5,35	5,34	5,33
AUG.	—	—											
	24	18	5,39	5 38	5,37	5,36	5,35	5,34	5 34	5,33	5,32	5,31	5,29
	1	12	5 35	5,34	5,34	5,33	5,31	5 30	5 30	5 29	5,27	5,26	5,24
	8	5	5 32	5 31	5,30	5,29	5,27	5 26	5,25	5 24	5,23	5,22	5,19
	15	28	5.29	5.27	5,26	5,25	5,23	5 22	5.21	5,20	5,18	5,17	5,16
MAY.	—	—											
	20	23	5.27	5 25	5,24	5,23	5,21	5.20	5 19	5.17	5,15	5,14	5,12
	25	18	5.25	5.24	5.23	5,21	5,19	5 18	5.17	5,15	5,13	5,-	5, 9
JULY	31	12	5 24	5 22	5,21	5,19	5,17	5.16	5.15	5,12	5,10	5, 9	5, 6
	10	2	5.22	5.20	5,19	5,17	5,15	5 13	5.12	5,10	5, 8	5, 7	5, 3
JUNE	21	—	5.21	5.19	5,18	5,16	5,13	5 12	5.11	5, 9	5, 7	5, 6	5, 2

TABLE III.

DISCOVERIES.

		A. D.
ASCENSION,	Isle of, discovered, by the Portugueſe, in, - - -	1501.
CANARY ISLES,	Diſcovered, by a private Adventurer from the Coaſt of Biſcay, in,	1393.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	(Cape Tourment so,) diſcovered, by Bartholemew Diaz, in, - -	1487.
CAPE DE VERDS,	Diſcovered, by Antonia de Nola, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of Portugal, in, - - - - - - - -	1449.
CHINA,	The Coaſts of, fully diſcovered by the exertions of the Portugueſe Governor of Malacca, in, - - - - - -	1540 & 42.
	N. B. The Portugueſe firſt viſited China in, - - -	1517.
CEYLON,	Firſt landed on, by the Portugueſe in, - - - -	1505.
HELENA, ST.	Iſle of, diſcovered by the Portugueſe Captain John de Nova, in,	1502.
INDIA,	Paſſage by Sea to, diſcovered by the Portugueſe Admiral Vaſco de Gama, who landed at Calicut, May 19th, - - -	1497.
JAPAN,	Diſcovered by the Portugueſe in, - - - -	1542.
LADRONE AND PHILIPPINE ISLES,	Diſcovered, by Ferdinand Magellan, an Officer in the ſervice of Spain, in, - - - - - - - -	1520.
MADAGASCAR,	Diſcovered, ſays the Abbe Rochon, by Lawrence Almeyda in,	1506.
MADEIRA,	Iſle of, diſcovered by the Portugueſe Captains John Gonſales Zarco and Triſtan Vaz, in, - - - - - -	1419.
	I muſt here call to my reader's recollection that there is a romantic ſtory concerning the diſcovery of this Iſland ſeventy five years before the above period, which perhaps may be true. An Engliſh gentleman of the name of Macham, under the protection of Almighty Love committed to the danger of the Sea, the beauteous treaſure which he could not enjoy in England. The protecting Power by a favouring Storm caſt their little veſſel on the ſhores of this happy Iſle, where the Lady died, and the lover erected a ruſtic monument to her memory, which the Portugueſe are ſaid to have ſeen. The diſcovery of the Iſland by Macham is dated in, - -	1344.
MAURITIUS,	Iſle of, landed on by the Dutch, in, - - - -	1598.
ORMUS,	Firſt ſeen by Europeans, under Albuquerque, in or about, - -	1507.
PITT'S STRAITS,	Diſcovered, by Captain Wilſon, of the Pitt Indiaman, in, - -	1760.
SUMATRA AND MALACCA,	Diſcovered, by the Portugueſe Captain James Lopez de Sequeira, in,	1511.
ZOCOTORA,	Iſle of, diſcovered by the Portugueſe Captain James Fenandez Pereyra, in, - - - - - - -	1506.
	This Island is near the mouth of the Red Sea, and famous for producing the beſt aloes, from it called Succotrina.	

TABLE IV.

Volcanos in parts traversed by British East Indians.

Ascension, Isle of,	Is considered by Naturaliſts as an extinguiſhed Volcano.
Barren Island,	Major R. H. Colebrooke, in the twenty eighth Number of the fourth volume of the Aſiatick Reſearches, informs us it lies about fifteen leagues to the Eaſtward of the Andamans. The Volcano lies in a hill about the centre of the Iſland.
Bourbon, Isle of,	Mr. Brunel gives a full account of the Volcano in this Iſland. It is ſays he ſituated almoſt at the ſummit of a hollow truncated mountain, its eruptions are frequent, and in June 1787, one of its greateſt eruptions was obſerved.
Gonnapi Mount,	Near the Iſland of Banda emits terrible eruptions.
Helena, St. Isle of,	Is conſidered by Naturaliſts as an extinguiſhed Volcano.
Japan,	In, are four Volcanos. One near Firando. One oppoſite Sazumo. One in Chaingen. One in Surungo. *See Kæmpfer and Charlevoix.*
Java,	In, is Panarucan Volcano.
Lucon, Isle of,	(One of the Philippines,) has a Volcano called Bacacay, near Albay.
Marinda, Isle of,	In the, (one of the Philippines,) is a Volcano.
Oujein,	This ancient city is the Herculaneum of the Eaſt. It is doubtful and unaſcertained whether it has not been overthrown by ſome volcanic eruption. Yet Doctor William Hunter in his Tour to Agra (See the Aſiatick Reſearches volume the ſixth,) ſays, he found no traces of volcanic ſcoriæ.
Sorca, Isle of,	In the, (one of the Moluccas) is a burning mountain.
Sumatra, Isle of	In the, is the Volcano called Balaluanum. Mr. Cruttwell in his Gazetteer ſays, that there are many Volcanos in this Iſland.
Teneriffe,	The Peak of, which has had no eruption ſince the year 1704.
Ternate, Isle of	In the centre of this Iſland is a lofty volcanic mountain, on which are ſeveral caverns full of Sulphur which emit a thick Smoke.
Ximo, Isle of,	In the, is a conſiderable Volcano.

TABLE V.

The following is extracted from Mr. Playfair's "Table ſhewing the quantity of the Period from the Creation of the World to the commencement of the Chriſtian Æra according to various computations of Hiſtorians and Chronologers."

6204 Indian Chronology, computed by, ~~Mr.~~ Gentil.

6174 Indian Chronology, according to a calculation in ſome ancient Arabian Records.

5185 Arabian Chronology.

4004 USHER.

TABLE VI.

OF THE DIFFERENCES OF MERIDIANS FROM PLAYFAIR'S CHRONOLOGY.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DIFFERENCE OF MERIDIANS.		LATITUDES.
	In Time. H. M. S.	*In Degrees.* D. M. S.	D. M. S.
Agra,	5 6 52 E.	76 43 0	26 43 0 N.
Batavia,	7 7 31 E.	106 52 45	6 12 0 S.
Bombay,	4 41 35 E.	70 23 45	19 0 0 N.
Calcutta,	5 53 49 E.	88 27 15	22 34 43 N.
Cape of Good Hope,	1 13 31 E.	48 22 45	33 55 15 S.
Chandernagore,	5 53 53 E.	88 28 15	22 51 26 N.
Goa,	4 54 56 E.	73 44 0	15 31 0 N.
Helena, St. Isle of,	0 17 20 W.	4 20 0	16 0 0 S.
Ispahan,	3 31 16 E.	52 49 0	32 25 0 N.
Macao,	7 35 1 E.	113 45 15	22 12 44 N.
Madras,	9 21 43 E.	80 25 45	13 11 0 N.
Malacca,	6 48 16 E.	102 4 0	2 12 0 N.
Manilla,	8 3 21 E.	120 50 15	14 36 8 N.
Pondicherry,	5 19 22 E.	79 50 30	11 55 42 N.
Siam,	6 43 48 E.	100 57 0	14 18 0 N.
Surat,	4 49 16 E.	72 19 0	21 10 0 N.
Timor,	8 15 52 E.	123 58 0	10 23 0 S.

TABLE VII.

OF THE DIFFERENCES OF MERIDIANS, FROM NEVIL MASKELYNE, ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DIFFERENCE OF MERIDIANS.				LATITUDES.			
	In Time.		*In Degrees.*					
	H. M. S.		D. M. S.		D. M. S.			
Agra,	5 6 56	E.	76 44 0		26 43 0		N.	
Batavia,	7 7 25	E.	106 51 15		6 10 0		S.	
Bombay,	4 50 32	E.	72 38 0		18 56 40		N.	
Calcutta,	5 53 58	E.	88 29 30		22 34 45		N.	
Cape of Good Hope, (Town,)	1 13 33	E.	18 23 15		33 55 42		S.	
Chandernagore,	5 53 57	E.	88 29 15		22 51 26		N.	
Goa,	4 55 0	E.	73 45 0		15 31 0		N.	
Helena, St. Isle of,	0 23 16	W.	5 49 0		15 55 0		S.	
Ispahan,	3 31 20	E.	52 50 0		32 25 0		N.	
Macao,	7 35 5	E.	113 46 15		22 12 44		N.	
Madras,	5 21 55	E.	80 28 45		13 4 54		N.	
Malacca,	6 48 20	E.	102 5 0		2 12 6		N.	
Manilla,	8 3 34	E.	120 53 24		14 36 8		N.	
Pondicherry,	5 19 31	E.	79 52 54		11 41 55		N.	
Siam,	6 43 20	E.	100 50 0		14 18 0		N.	
Surat,	4 49 30	E.	72 22 30		21 10 0		N.	
Timor, (S. W. Point)	8 15 56	E.	123 59 0		10 28 0		S.	
Bencoolen,	6 48 0	E.	102 0 0		3 43 3		S.	
Cape Comorin,	5 12 20	E.	78 5 0		7 56 0		N.	
Illamabad,	6 7 0	E.	91 45 0		22 20 0		N.	
Mauritius,	3 49 57	E.	57 29 15		20 9 45		S.	
Pulo Condore,	7 9 20	E.	107 20 0		8 40 0		N.	

TABLE VIII.

The latitude and longitude of the principal places on the Banks of the Ganges, &c. according to MR. REUBEN BURROW. *See the Asiatick Researches, volume the fourth, number the twenty first.*

PLACES.	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.	SPOT OF OBSERVATION AND REMARKS.
Nuddea,	23 25 49	5 53 32	Junction of the Hougley and Coſſimbazar Rivers.
Gour,	24 53 0	5 52 13	The ancient Round Tower.
Rajahmahal,	25 3 15	5 50 56	The marble Palace.
Monghier,	25 22 57	5 45 57	Rocky point of the Fort.
Patna,	25 36 8	5 41 2	Chehelſetoon or ALIVERDI's Palace near the Fort.
Bankipore,	25 37 38	5 40 40	Granary.
Buxar,	25 34 27	5 35 59	Fort Flag Staff.
Mouth of the Caramnaſſa,	25 30 20	5 35 31	
Mouth of the Goomty,	25 31 25	5 32 36	
Benares,	25 18 36	5 31 59	The Hindoo Obſervatory.
Chunar Fort,	25 7 40	5 31 22	Flag Staff.
Allahabad,	25 25 56	5 27 24	S. E. Corner of the Fort at Preyag.
Cawnpore,	26 30 3	5 20 54	Magazine Ghaut.
Canouge,	27 3 30	5 19 12	The Fort.
Futty Ghur,	27 23 11	5 18 5	The Fort.
Cutterah,	28 1 47	5 18 12	The Brick Fort.
Bareilly,	28 22 5	5 17 5	The Fort.
Pillibeat,	28 37 42	5 18 46	The Eedgaw.
Rampore,	28 48 50	5 15 34	N. W. Gate of the City.
Anopſhair,	28 22 50	5 12 36	On the ſteep Bank Eaſt of the Flag Staff.
Biſſoolee,	28 18 51	5 15 17	Doondy Khan's Musjid.
Dacca,	23 43 0	6 1 12	The Chief's Houſe called the Pooſhta.
Raſſapugly near Calcutta,	22 30 30	5 53 30	The Reſidence of Mr. Burrow.

TABLE IX.

Capes touched at by Britiſh Eaſt Indians, according to The Revd. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

CAPE ANGUILHAS,	A Cape of Africa, to the Eaſt-ward of the Cape of Good Hope.
CAPE AVA,	On the Coaſt of Japan.
CAPE BADAJOR,	The N. W. point of the Iſland of Lucon.
CAPE BAJONA,	On the Eaſtern Coaſt of Africa.
CAPE BARDISTAN,	On the Coaſt of Perſia, in the Indian Sea.
CAPE BASSAS,	On the Eaſt Coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea.
CAPE BOGACHUA,	On the S. E. Coaſt of Arabia.
CAPE BULLER,	On the Coaſt of New Britain, in the Eaſtern Ocean.
CAPE CALIBONG,	On the N. Coaſt of Java.
CAPE CAMBOJA,	On the Coaſt of the Gulf of Siam (The Southern extremity of the Kingdom of Camboja.)
CAPE CAPRICORN,	On the E. Coaſt of the New Holland.
CAPE CARDWANG,	On the N. Coaſt of Java.
CAPE CHANCELEY,	On the S. Coaſt of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea.
CAPE CLEAVELAND,	On the E. Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE COCOS,	On the E. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
CAPE COMORIN,	On the S. Point of Hindoſtan, in the Travancore Territory.
CAPE CONWAY,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland,
CAPE CORIENTES,	On the E. Coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea.
CAPE DANGER,	On the E. Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE DELAGADO,	On the E. Coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea.
CAPE DIAMOND,	On the N. E. Coaſt of Sumatra.
CAPE FALSE,	To the Eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope.
CAPE FALSE,	At the bottom of the Bay of Bengal.
CAPE FARTAC,	(Or Fartaſh,) on the S. Coaſt of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea.
CAPE FLATTERY,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE FORMOSA,	In the Straits of Malacca, about ten leagues S. E. Malacca.
CAPE FREDERIC HENRY,	On the Coaſt of New Holland, forming the N. point of Adventure Bay.
CAPE FUMOS,	On the E. Coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea.
CAPE GEORGE,	On the Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE GLOUCESTER,	A Cape on the Coaſt of New Britain. There is another high Promontory ſo called in the E. Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	(Cape Tomentoſo) the S. extremity of Africa.
CAPE GUIGAN,	The S. point of the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines.
CAPE GYSSEN'S,	On the Eaſt ſide of Borneo, in the E. Indian Ocean.
CAPE HANGLIP,	On the S. extremity and E. ſide of Falſe Bay, in Africa.
CAPE HARGHIAH,	On the S. Coaſt of Arabia.
CAPE HILLSBOROUGH,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE HOWE,	On the E. Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE JACKSON,	(Or Point Jackſon) on the Coaſt of New Holland.
CAPE JAQUES,	A Cape on the Coaſt of Chiampa, eaſt of the mouth of the river Cambodia.
CAPE JAQUET,	On the Coaſt of Cuzerat, in the Gulf of Cuteh.

Cape Jasques,	In the Gulf of Perſia.
Cape Inganno,	(Or Engeno) the N. E. point of the iſland of Luçon.
Cape Liam,	On the Coaſt of Malacca.
Cape Mabrah,	On the S. E. Coaſt of Arabia,
Cape Manifold,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Manouffi,	On the E. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape Marha,	On the S. Coaſt of Arabia.
Cape Meyo,	On the E. Coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea.
Cape Mohanzo,	On the Coaſt of Arabia.
Cape Monze,	In the Indian Sea, on the coaſt of Mecran.
Cape Moreton,	On the Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Mozandum,	(On Muſſedom) at the entrance of the Perſian Gulf.
Cape Nabon,	On the S. W. coaſt of the Gulf of Perſia,
Cape Natal,	(Or Cape Ambra) on the N. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape Negrais,	On the Coaſt of Ava.
Cape Palliser,	On the E. Coaſt of New Britain, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.
Cape Palmerston,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Patani,	On the E. Coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca.
Cape Rama,	On the Coaſt of Malabar.
Cape Romain,	On the S. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape St. Andrew,	On the W. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape St. Augustine,	On the W. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape St. Esprit,	The N. E. point of the Iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines.
Cape St. James,	On the Coaſt of China, in the Indian Sea.
Cape St. Lucia,	On the E. Coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea.
Cape St. Mary,	On the S. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape St. Sebastian,	On the N. Coaſt of Madagaſcar. There is another thus called on the E. Coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea.
Cape Salatan,	A Cape on the iſland of Borneo.
Cape Sandana,	On the Iſland of Java.
Cape Sandwich,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Satalan,	On the S. Coaſt of Borneo.
Cape Sihel,	The moſt weſterly point of the iſland of Ceram, one of the Moluccas.
Cape Sitoe,	On the W. Coaſt of Sumatra.
Cape Smoaky,	On the E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Stephens,	On the E. Coaſt of New Britain.
Cape Tandjong,	On the W. Coaſt of Borneo.
Cape Three Points,	On the E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Tolabo,	On the E. Coaſt of the Iſland of Celebes.
Cape Townshend,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Tribulation,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Vohemaro,	On the E. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape Voulovilou,	On the E. Coaſt of Madagaſcar.
Cape Unhasa,	On the Eaſt Coaſt of Africa.
Cape Upstart,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape Weymouth,	On the N. E. Coaſt of New Holland.
Cape York,	The N. E. projection of New Holland.
Cape Zangesair,	An Indian Cape, on the Pirate Coaſt, *(In Malabar.)*

TABLE X.

This Table is to be considered as a Prolegomena to Table XI. It is extracted from the sixth book of Pliny, and will shew to my young reader the opinion of the Ancients respecting this rich Country. I give it in the language of Dr. Philemon Holland, who translated and published Pliny in 1631, as it will afford a specimen of the State of the English language at that time. It is to be held in memory that Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, *(who died in January 1698, aged 70) was the first writer who gave cadence to English Prose.*

The riuer Ganges.

MANY haue bin of opinion, & so haue written, that the spring of Ganges is vncertain, like as that also of Nilus: and that he swelleth, ouerfloweth, and watereth all the countries whereby he passeth, in the same sort that Nilus doth. Others again haue said that it issueth out of the mountains of Scythia: & how into it there run 19 other great riuers: of which ouer and aboue those beforenamed, certain are nauigable, Canucha, Vama, Erranoboa, Cosaogus, and Sonus. There be also that report, that Ganges presently ariseth to a great bignesse of his owne sources and springs, and so breaketh forth with great noise and violence, as running down with a fal ouer craggy and stony rocks: and when he is once come into the flat plains and euen country, that he taketh vp his lodging in a certain lake; and then out of it carrieth a mild and gentle stream, 8 miles broad where it is narrowest; and 100 stadia ouer for the most part, 160 where he is largest: but in no place vnder 20 paces deep, [*i. e.* 100 foot]

The nation of India, beyond the riuer Nilus.

WHEN ye are ouer Ganges, the first region vpon the coast that you set foot into, is that of the Gangaridæ and the Calingæ, called Parthalis. The king of this countrey hath in ordinance for his wars 80000 foot 1000 horse, and 700 Elephants, ready vpon an houres warning to march. As for the other nations of the Indians that liue in the champion plaine countries, there be diuers states of them, of more ciuility than th, mountainers. Some apply themselues to tillage and husbandry: others set their minds vpon martiall feats: ong sort of them practise merchants trade, transporting their owne commodities into other countries and bringing in forrein merchandise into their own. As for the nobility and gentry, those also that are the richest and mightiest among them, they manage the affaires of State and Commonweale, and sit in place of justice, or els follow the court, and sit in counsell with the king. A fit estate there is besides in great request, & namely of Philosophers & Religions, giuen wholly to the study of wisdom & learning; and these make profession of voluntary death: and verily when they are disposed to die at any time, they make a great funerall fire, cast themselues into it, and so end their daies, Besides all these, one thing there is among them halfe brutish, and of exceeding toile and trauell (and yet it is that which partly maintaineth all the other estates aboue said) namely, the practise of hunting, chasing and taming Elephants. And in very truth, with them they plow their ground, vpon them they ride vp & down: with these beasts are they best acquainted, they serue in the wars for maintenance of their libery, and defence of their frontiers against all inuasion of enemies. In the choise of them for war-seruice, they regard and consider their strength, their age, and bignesse of body. But to leaue them. An Island there is within the riuer Ganges, between two arms thereof, of great largenesse and capacity, which receiueth one nation by it selfe, apart from others, & named it is Modogalica. Beyond it are seated the Modubians, and Molindians, where standeth the stately city Molinda, scituat in a plentiful and rich soile. Moreouer, the Galmodroesians, Pretians, Calissæ, Sasuri, Passalæ. Colubæ, Orxulæ, Abali, and Talusteæ. The king of these countries hath in ordinary for his wars 30000 foot, 3000 horse, and 400 Elephants, Then you enter into a country of a more puissant & valiant nation, to wit, the Andarians, planted with many villages well peopled and moreouer with 30 great townes, fortified with strong walls, towers, and bastiles. These find and maintain prest & ready to serue the king in his wars, an Infantery of 100000 foot, a Cauallery of 2000 horse, and 100 Elephants besides, wel appointed. Of all the regions of India, the Dardanian country is most rich in gold mines, and the Selian in siluer. But aboue all the nations of India thorowout, and not of this tract and quarter only, the Parsij far exceed in puissance, and reputation; where the most famous, rich, and magnificent city Palibotria stands, whereof some haue named the people about it, yea all the nation generally beyond Ganges, Palibotrians: their king keeps continually in pay 600000 foot men, and 30000 horsemen, and 9000 Elephants euery day in the yere, whereby you may soon gueesse the mighty power & wealth of this prince. Beyond Palibotria, more within the firme land, inhabit the Monedes and Suari, where standeth the mountain Maleus: and there for six moneths space the shadowes in winter time fal Northward; and in summer season go into the South. The pole Arcticke starres in all that tract are seen but once in the yere, and that no longer than for 15 daies, as *Beto* reporteth. But *Megasthenes* writeth, that this is vsuall in other parts of India. The Antarctique or South pole Indians the call Dromosa. As for the riuer Iomanes, which runs into Ganges, it trauerseth through the Palibotrians country, and passeth between the townes Methora and Cyrisoborca. Beyond the riuer Ganges, in that quarter and clymate which lieth Southward, the people are caught with the Sun, and begin to be blackish, but yet not all out so sun-burnt and blacke indeed as the Æthyopians and Moores. And it seemeth, the neerer they approch to the riuer Indus, the deeper coloured they are and tanned with the Sun: for you are not so soone past the Prasians country, but presently you are vpon Indus: and among the mountaines of this tract the Pygmæans, by report, do keepe. *Artemidorus* writeth, that betweene these two riuers there is a distance of 21 miles.

TABLE XI.

Some Sketches of ancient Oriental Geography, more particularly INDIA INTRA GANGEM, *collected from various writers, ancient and modern. The Compiler, in this Table, has borrowed largely from the labours of Mr. Macbean, who has smoothed the way for his successors in this branch of difficult Study.*

ABARTHA, a town on the island of Taprobane. *Ptolemy.*

AGARA, a town of the Phylitæ intra Gangem, *Ptolemy.*

Sanſon ſuppoſes this to be the modern Agra. But Major Rennell at the concluſion of the ſecond Section of his Memoir &c. ſays, " Ptolemy has not placed it where we ſhould look for Agra. Biana or Baniana ſeems to have immediately preceded it, as the Capital of the province now called Agra, and which was originally included in the Kingdom of Canouge." Agra from a ſmall town, became a great City under the Auſpices of the great Acbar.

AMACASTIS, a town of India intra Gangem. *Ptolemy.*

ANDACA, a town of India intra Gangem. *Ptolemy.*

ANDRAPANIA, a town of India intra Gangem. *Ptolemy.*

ANINA, a City of India extra Gangem. *Ptolemy.*

ANINACHA, a town of India intra Gangem. *Ptolemy.*

ANTIBOLE, the ſixth mouth of the Ganges from the weſt. *Ptolemy.*

APHETERION, a Port of the Ganges. *Ptolemy.*

APOCOPI, mountains of India intra Gangem, but nearer the Indus. *Ptolemy.*

AREGÆUM, a town intra Gangem, burnt by Alexander. *Arrian.*

ARGARICUS SINUS, the Bay in which Argari ſtood, ſuppoſed, by Mercator, to be the Gulf of Bengal.

ASTOMI, a people of Eaſt India, who have no mouths, and are ſupported by the ſmell of flowers and wild fruits. They are at the ſource of the Ganges, and when they travel they carry with them odours, as a fetid ſcent would overcome and kill them. *Pliny Nat. Hiſt. P.* 401. *edit. var.*

AVIUM PROMONTORIUM, a promontory in the S. of the Iſland of Taprobane. *Ptolemy.*

AXICA, a town intra Gangem. *Ptolemy.*

BACARE, a maritime town of Hither India. *Ptolemy.*

BATANA, a royal reſidence and inland town of Hither India. *Ptolemy.*

BARACE, an iſland of Hither India or between the mouths of the Indus and Ganges in the Sinus Canthei. *Ptolemy.*

BARYGAZA, a trading town of Hither India on the river Namadus, beyond the mouth of the Indus, giving name to the Sinus Barygazenus adjoining to it. *Ptolemy.*

BAZACATÆ, an iſland in the Sinus Gangeticus. *Ptolemy.*

BAZIRA a city of Hither India. *Ptolemy.*

BERENICE, a celebrated port town on the Sinus Arabicus near the tropic of Cancer from whence voyages were made to Arabia Felix and India. *Ptolemy.*

This City was thus named in honor of the mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Lyttleton's Dictionary, &c.*

This City was the place of outfit for the Roman Eaſt trade, in the time of *Pliny* A. D. 79. *Rennell.*

BETTIGUS, a mountain in Hither India, but near the Indus. *Ptolemy.*

BIDERIS, a town of Hither India. *Ptolemy.*

BINDA, one of the three mouths of the Nanaguna, a river of Hither India. *Ptolemy.*

BONÆ FORTUNÆ INSULA, an Iſland in the Sinus Gangeticus, or Bay of Bengal, under the Equator. *Ptolemy.*

BRACHMÆ, a town of the Brachmins in Hither India. The gentilious name *Brachmans* from *Brachman* ſingular, *Strabo.*—Brachmani, *Pliny.*—Called by the Greeks Gymnoſophiſtæ from their going naked and enduring all weathers. A ſet of wild enthuſiaſts rather than Philoſophers. *Macbean's ancient Geography.*

BUCEPHELA, a town built by Alexander on the banks of the Hydaſpes, in honor of his horſe. The horſe was called Bucephelus becauſe he had an head like an ox, or, as others with more probability write because on his forehead was a black and white ſpot ſimilar to what Oxen often have. After undergoing many fatigues with Alexander, he died at 30 years of age, according to *Arrian.*

CACOBÆ, a people in the North of Farther India. *Ptolemy.*

CALINGÆ, a people of Hither India near the mouth of the Ganges and on the Sea Coaſt. *Pliny.*

CANOGIZA, It is thus ſpelled in " Claudij Ptolemæi Tabulæ Geographicæ Orbis Terrarum Veteribus cogniti " It is characterized as a large City and unqueſtionably means the preſent Canouge.

CANOUGE, Cânyacuvja, erroneouſly named Calinipaxa by the Greeks, and Canauj not very accurately by the modern Aſiaticks. *Sir W. Jones.*

CATHARI, a people of India who had this cuſtom, that their women, when their Huſbands died, were burned with them. *Diodorus Siculus.*

CERNE, the moderns have ſuppoſed it to mean Madagaſcar, yet moſt of the ancients give it a weſtern ſituation and place it beyond the pillars of Hercules. *See Menuthias.* *Macbean's ancient Geography.*

CHARIPHI, the fourth mouth of the Indus reckoning from the weſt. *Ptolemy.*

CHERSONESUS AUREA, now ſuppoſed to mean Malacca *All writers concurring.*

The fifth Aurea in the Eaſt Indies, above Ganges is

alſo called Malacha; it is called by Mercator, Japan; by others Samotha. *Littleton's Dictionary.*

Crysus, the third mouth of the Indus from the weſt. *Ptolemy.*

Colchi, a mart town of India within the Ganges upon the coaſt of Malabar now called Cochin and Canancina. *Littleton's Dictionary.*

Colchicus Sinus, beginning at Cape Comorin and running up along the Coaſt of Malabar.

Comaria, now Cape Comorin. *Ptolemy.*

Cyrni, Pliny tells us that Iſognonus ſays the Cyrni are a race of Indians who live 140 years. Oneſioritus declares that in thoſe parts of India where no ſhadow is ſeen, the people live to 130 years of age, and then ſhew ſuch a ſluſh of countenance as we do in the vigour of manhood.

See Pliny, Book the 7th, on the diverſity of the human race.

Cory, an Iſland in the Indian ſea between the mouths of Indus and the Ganges, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the Inſula Solis of Pliny. In Ptolemy's Table it is laid down off the north end of Taprobane.

Ganges, a large river ſeparating Farther from Hither India. It riſes in the Montes Emodi and runs ſouthward into the Indian Ocean.

See the Notes to Virgil Delphini.

The Ganges has ſeven mouths according to Virgil.

Ceu ſeptem ſurgans ſedatis amnibus altus
Per tacitum Ganges.——

Æneis. L. ix. 30.

Arrian informs us the Ganges receives many Rivers, viz, Cainas, Erannobas, Coſoanus, Sonus, Sittocatis, Solomatis, Condoehates, Sambus, Magones, Agoranis and Omalis.

Gangeticus Sinus, The Gulf of Bengala. *Ptolemy.*

Gangaridæ, a people inhabiting, toward the mouth of the Ganges on each ſide. *Pliny.*

Gaura, once a populous diſtrict with a magnificent Capital, from which the Bengaleſe were probably called Gangaridæ, but now the ſeat of deſolation and the haunt of wild beaſts. *Sir W. Jones*

Gymnosophistæ, Indian Philoſophers who go naked. They can endure to look on the Sun from its riſing to its ſetting without once winking. Others ſtand on one leg from morning until evening on the hot ſand. *Pliny.*

Harmatelia, the laſt town of the Brachmans in Hither India taken by Alexander. *Diodorus Siculus.*

Hydaspes, a noble river of Hither India, which falls into the Aceſines and thence falls into the Indus. *Arrian.*

Japonia, Japan in the Eaſt of Aſia, a country conſiſting of three Iſlands and containing 68 Kingdoms or Provinces. *Littleton's Dictionary.*

Ichthyophagi, That is *Fiſh Eaters.* They are a people of China, ſituate near the Equator; they live on fiſh, they feed their Cattle with fiſh, their Houſes are made of whale bones and of ſhells, the ribs ſerve for rafters and the jaws for portals, they knead the fleſh of them, which being dried in the Sun, is their Bread. *Littleton. Macbean.*

People of an Iſland off Arabia Felix who ſwim naturally and they hunt the Fiſh in the Ocean according to *Pliny.*

India, an extenſive country divided into two parts, viz *India intra Gangem* and *India extra Gangem.* *Ptolemy.*

It is called Hind or Hinduſtan by the Perſians, and is divided into three parts. 1. Guzerat or Deckan, 2. Malabar, or the country of the Malais. 3. Maber (or *the paſſage* thus called by the Arabians) which extends from the gulf of Bengal on both ſides of the Ganges as far northward as the ſtraits (or narrows) of Kupele. *Sir W. Jones.*

Indraprest'ha, the ancient Hindoo name of Delhi. *Sir W. Jones.*

Indus, or Sinde, The largeſt river in Aſia except the Ganges. It receives its riſe from the Skirts of Mount Parapamiſus or Caucasus, and diſcharges its waters ſouthwards into the Indian Ocean. It has two mouths and forms the figure of the Greek letter Delta △, by its courſe through India as the Nile does through Egypt, which Iſland in the Indian language is called Pattala. *Arrian.*

The proper Sanſcrit name of this river is *Sendhoo.* *Major Rennell.*

Maccocalingæ, a tribe of the Brachmanæ, not far from the mouth of the Ganges. *Pliny.*

Malli, a people of India who ſurrendered to Alexander. It was among thoſe people that Prince got dangerouſly wounded. Their Ambaſſadors in ſurrendering declared to Alexander, "They had a ſtrong deſire "to enjoy that freedom which they had enjoyed from "the time Bacchus conquered India to the period of "their ſurrender." *Arrian.*

Maracanda, The Capital City of Sogdiana. *Arrian.*

It is now ſuppoſed to be Samarcand in Bochara or Uſbec Tartary. It is the birth place of Timur. *Littleton. Macbean.*

Menuthias, Some take it to be Madagaſcar. Iſaac Voſſius will have it to be Zanzibar, Madagaſcar being at a greater diſtance from the Continent than the ancients ever ſailed to, whereas Menuthias was nearer: yet though Zanzibar be nearer the Continent, it is however nearer the equator than Ptolemy's Menuthias placed in ſouth latitude twelve degrees and a half. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

Methilla, a Hindoo town famous for Brahmic learning, in the weſt, near the Soubah of Oude, about fifteen days journey from Benares. Hence "The Methilla School." *Halhed.*

Musicani, a people of Hither India toward the mouth of the Indus, who ſurrendered to Alexander, that Prince ordered Craterus to build a Fort in their City to keep the ſurrounding Powers in ſubjection. *Arrian.*

Namadus, a river of Hither India running into the Indian ſea beyond the river Indus. *Ptolemy.*

Nelcynda, a diſtrict of Carmania on the Indian Ocean. *Arrian.*

Nicæa, a City ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Hydaſpes, oppoſite to Bucepala, ſo named by Alexander in memory of his victory over the Indians. *Arrian.*

Mr Rooke, a tranſlator of, and Commentator on Arrian, ſays this City was built before but repaired by Alexander. He adds Plutarch acquaints us: *P.* 83 "That he built a City in honour of his favourite dog

Peritas" which he honoured no doubt with this name. However, this is the same, in all probability with Nicæ, so that the City built in memory of his Horse was on one side of The River, because he died there; and that in memory of his Dog was on the opposite side, perhaps his Dog might die in the bed of Honour.

NYSSA, a City situate between the two rivers Cophenes and Indus. It was founded by Bacchus, who left such of his Grecians there as were worn out by toils and age. *Arrian.*

OLOSTRÆ, a people of Hither India, neighbouring on the island Pattala. *Pliny.*

OPHIR, A place in the East Indies, whence in Solomon's time, they used to fetch gold. Some make it an island in the Red Sea. Others take it to be the same as the golden Chersonesus, that is Sumatra. But Ortel places it in Africa, where the City of Sofala is now. *Littleton's Dictionary.*

Ophir most probably conjectured to be part of India or the E. Indies, viz. the Aurea Chersonesus of the Heathen. *Wells's Ancient Geography.*

Ophir, from hence David brought immense quantities of Gold, whereby Jerusalem was vastly enriched, but whether Ophir was, as many think, the Aurea Chersonesus of prophane Authors (*i. e. the peninsula of Malacca*) or, as others conjecture, the South west Coast of Africa (reckoning from Babelmandel Straits) about modern Sofala, Melinda, or Mombaza; or, whether Tarshish, from whence his Son Solomon had his Silver, will probably never be decided; and in either case, is of very little importance. *Anderson.*

Ophir, a country mentioned in Scripture from which Solomon had great quantities of gold brought home in ships, which he sent out for that purpose; but where to fix its situation is the great difficulty, authors running into various opinions on that head: some have gone to the west, others to the East Indies, and the eastern coasts of Africa in quest of it, the generality place it in the East Indies, but where there, is the question; many take it for Taprobana, now supposed to be Ceylon, others for Pegu, or for Sumatra, or for the Aurea Chersonesus, now Malacca; unless *Aurea Chersonesus* be not, as many think, an appellative, common to all Countries producing gold, Kircher takes the term Ophir to be of Egyptian original, and to denote a great part of India; and to obviate difficulties, perhaps it is best to take Ophir for India at large, without confining it to any particular country not excluding even China and the Japanese Islands. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

OXYDRACÆ, a people of India intra Gangem situate between the rivers Acesines to the west and the Hyarotes to the East, both which fall into the Indus from North to South. They claimed kindred to Bacchus.

OZENE, an inland town of Hither India. *Ptolemy.*

PALIBOTHRA, this famous City is marked in the Tables of Ptolemy entitled "Claudij Ptolemæi, Tabulæ Geographicæ' Orbis Terrarum Veteribus cogniti." as a large place, and is situate though not exactly where the eye rolls in looking for Patna.

Palibothra is seated on the Ganges and another river, its length is eighty Stadia, its breadth fifteen, its form oblong. It was environed with a wall of wood, in which were sundry holes to shoot through. There was also a ditch for the defence of the City and the reception of all the filth issuing from then. The nation among whom this City was situate were called Prasii. *Strabo.*

The Capital City of India is Palimbothra, in the confines of the Prasii, nigh the confluence of the two great rivers Erannoboas and Ganges. Erannoboas is reckoned the third river in India, and is inferior to none but the Indus and the Ganges, into the last of which it discharges its waters. *Arrian.*

A City of Hither India said to be built by Hercules, it is a royal residence and placed in twenty seven degrees of North latitude by Ptolemy. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

See Table the tenth for the account of it by *Pliny.*

Pataliputra, changed into Patna, which both in situation and name, agrees better on the whole with the ancient Palibothra than either Prayaga or Canyacuvja, *Sir W Jones.*

Late inquiries made on the spot, have, however, brought out this very interesting discovery, that a very large City, which anciently stood on, or very near the site of Patna, was named Patelpoot-her (or Pataliputra, according to Sir W. Jones,) and that the river Soane, whose confluence with the Ganges is now at Moneah, 22 miles above Patna, once joined it under the walls of Patelpoot-her. *Major Rennell's Memoir, &c.*

Such are the accounts of this renowned City as given by established Writers. It is here brought under one view for the satisfaction of the curious reader.

PANDIONIS REGIO, a district of Hither India, on the Sinus Argaricus. *Ptolemy.*

PATTALA, the country which the river Indus encloses in the form of the Greek letter △ Delta, but it is much larger than the Egyptian Province of the same name, for the two mouths of the Indus are about eighteen hundred furlongs distant from each other, and so much is the extent of the Island of Pattala along the Sea Coast. *Arrian.*

PEUCELAS, a large and populous City of the Assaceni, not far from the Indus, on the west side. *Arrian.*

Is was here Alexander's bridge was made for the Passage of his army over the Indus. The City is named Peucolaitis according to *Strabo.*

PLEGERIUM, a town of Hither India, situate on the Choaspes, which runs into the Cophen.

Strabo. Macbean's Ancient Geography.

PTARENUS, a river of Hither India, which falls into the Indus at no great distance from the Saparnus. Arrian makes an observation on the Ganges and the Indus, in nearly the following words: "It is no wonder that the Ister and the Nile, if their streams were joined, cannot be compared to the Ganges and the Indus, when those Queens of Rivers receive so many tributary waters, most of which are navigable.

RANGAMATI, the ancient Rangamritica, or Rangamar, celebrated for the finest spikenard.

Sir W. Jones.

RANGAMATTY, a town in Bengal, with a celebrated pagoda, 128 miles N. N. E. Moorshedabad, and 160 E. Patna. *Crutwell's Gazetteer.*

RHIZOLA, a port on the East side of Taprobane.

Ptolemy.

SABALASSA, one of the seven mouths of the Indus, and the sixth in order, reckoning eastward. *Ptolemy.*

SABI, a district of Hither India, to the East of the Indus, toward its mouth. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

SABISSA, a mountainous country in India.

SABRACÆ, a powerful people of Hither India, lying to the East of the Indus, and south of the confluence of the Indus and Hypasis.

Macbean's Ancient Geography.

SACALA, a country wholly uninhabited, from whence *Nearchus*, Alexander's admiral sailed and passed between two rocks so contiguous, that the oars touched both in the passage; it lies in Gredosia, on the coast between the Indus and the river Arbis.

Arrian.

SADA, a town of the Regio Argentea, in Farther India on the coast beyond the mouth of the Ganges, with a river called Sadus. *Ptolemy.*

SALÆ, the inhabitants of Taprobane are thus called.

Ptolemy.

SAMANÆI, Mr. Macbean on the authority of Porphyry states those people to be a branch of the Gymnosophistæ of India, but opposite in sentiments to those called Brachmans.

SAPARAGES, the fifth mouth in order of the Indus eastward. *Ptolemy.*

SARAGA, a town of the Sinæ or Siamese, the most eastern town, all beyond being unknown, whose longitude, is 180° and S. latitude 4° according to

Ptolemy.

SINÆ, the Chinese according to some writers and the Siamese according to others.

SINDOCANDA, a town of Taprobane. *Ptolemy.*

SINTHUM OSTIUM, the second mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the west. *Ptolemy.*

SOBANNUS, a River of the Farther India, running through the country of the Lestæ, robbers or pirates; some take it to be the Menan a river of Siam, others Mecon, a river running through Cambodia.

Macbean's Ancient Geography.

SOLIS INSULÆ, thought to be the Cory of Ptolemy.

SOLIS PORTUS, a port of the island of Taprobane.

Ptolemy.

SRIHAT or Siret, the Serratæ of Elian, where the fragrant essence extracted from the Malobathrum, called Sadah by the Persians, and Tejpatra by the Indians, was carried by the Persian gulph to Syria, and from that coast into Greece and Italy.

Sir W. Jones.

SUPARA, a town of Hither India beyond the mouth of the Indus, which Holstenius takes to have been the Ophir of Solomon.

Macbean's Ancient Geography.

TAPROBANE, is universally allowed to be the modern Ceylon, and as this terrestial Paradise—this Queen of islands is now under the imperial sway of Britain, I will endeavour to bring under one view the several account of this rich and famous island.

Bochart and other Orientalists suppose it to be the Ophir of Solomon. It is called Serendib by the Arabians.

The island according to Diodorus Siculus was discovered by Jambulus. This young Grecian in travelling through Arabia fell into the hands of robbers, from whom he was taken by some Æthiopians, and carried into the maritime parts of Æthiopia from whence he was transported to Ceylon. After seven years Jambulus left Ceylon, and in a four months voyage arrived in the sandy shallows of India.

He was carried by the Indians to the King of the country called Polybothia, many days journey from the sea. The monarch kindly received him, as he had a love for the Grecians and all the liberal arts. Jambulus finally returned to Greece, committed the account of his adventures to writing and thus informed the Grecians of things before unknown.

Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 2.

Pliny, who wrote about one hundred and ten years after Diodorus Siculus, informs us that Taprobane was at first considered as a second world; but, Alexander's admiral first discovered it to be an island. In the time of Claudius Cæsar the island came to be better known, as ambassadors came from thence to that Emperor. According to their account the island contains five hundred great towns; Palisimundum was the principal city and the royal residence, a lake of 270 miles in circumference was within the island, from whence issued two rivers, viz. Palisimundus, which passed near the Capital; and Cydara, which flowed toward the North, or part of the island next India. The extreme Northern part of the island was called Colaicum, from whence it was our days sail to India; and the Insula Solis lay in the centre of the passage. The ambassadors reported there was more riches in their Island than in all Rome.

Pliny Lib. 6.

Though Ceylon is generally looked on to be the old Taprobane, upon account of its longitude and situation, in respect to Cape Cory or Comorin, agreeing well enough to that assigned to Taprobane by Ptolemy, yet for as much as Ptolemy places Taprobane under the equator, and reaching thence to 12° 30 N. latitude, and 2° 30 S. latitude of the equator, which situation doth by no means agree to that of Ceylon, but doth in some measure to that of Sumatra, and almost exactly to that of the Maldive Isles; hence some learned men conceive Taprobane to be Sumatra; others the Maldive Isles, which they suppose formerly to have been one continued isle. But in all probability they were then as now, being the 1278 isles mentioned by Ptolemy lying before Taprobane, the latitude and longitude there assigned to them suiting well enough to the Maldive Isles. Not

Peritas" which he honoured no doubt with this name. However, this is the same, in all probability with Nicæ, so that the City built in memory of his Horse was on one side of The River, because he died there; and that in memory of his Dog was on the opposite side, perhaps his Dog might die in the bed of Honour.

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Ophir most probably conjectured to be part of India or the E. Indies, *viz.* the Aurea Chersonesus of the Heathen. *Wells's Ancient Geography.*

Ophir, from hence David brought immense quantities of Gold, whereby Jerusalem was vastly enriched, but whether Ophir was, as many think, the Aurea Chersonesus of prophane Authors (*i. e. the peninsula of Malacca*) or, as others conjecture, the South west Coast of Africa (reckoning from Babelmandel Straits) about modern Sofala, Melinda, or Mombaza; or, whether Tarshish, from whence his Son Solomon had his Silver, will probably never be decided; and in either case, is of very little importance. *Anderson.*

Ophir, a country mentioned in Scripture from which Solomon had great quantities of gold brought home in ships, which he sent out for that purpose; but where to fix its situation is the great difficulty, authors running into various opinions on that head: some have gone to the west, others to the East Indies, and the eastern coasts of Africa in quest of it, the generality place it in the East Indies, but where there, is the question; many take it for Taprobana, now supposed to be Ceylon, others for Pegu, or for Sumatra, or for the Aurea Chersonesus, now Malacca; unless *Aurea Chersonesus* be not, as many think, an appellative, common to all Countries producing gold, Kircher takes the term Ophir to be of Egyptian original, and to denote a great part of India; and to obviate difficulties, perhaps it is best to take Ophir for India at large, without confining it to any particular country not excluding even China and the Japanese Islands. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

OXYDRACÆ, a people of India intra Gangem situate between the rivers Acesines to the west and the Hyarotes to the East, both which fall into the Indus from North to South. They claimed kindred to Bacchus.

OZENE, an inland town of Hither India. *Ptolemy.*

PALIBOTHRA, this famous City is marked in the Tables of Ptolemy entitled "Claudij Ptolemæi, Tabulæ Geographicæ' Orbis Terrarum Veteribus cogniti." as a large place, and is situate though not exactly where the eye rolls in looking for Patna.

Palibothra is seated on the Ganges and another river; its length is eighty Stadia, its breadth fifteen, its form oblong. It was environed with a wall of wood, in which were sundry holes to shoot through. There was also a ditch for the defence of the City and the reception of all the filth issuing from them. The nation among whom this City was situate were called Prasii. *Strabo.*

The Capital City of India is Palimbothra, in the confines of the Prasii, nigh the confluence of the two great rivers Erannoboas and Ganges. Erannoboas is reckoned the third river in India, and is inferior to none but the Indus and the Ganges, into the last of which it discharges its waters. *Arrian.*

A City of Hither India said to be built by Hercules, it is a royal residence and placed in twenty seven degrees of North latitude by Ptolemy. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

See Table the tenth for the account of it by *Pliny.*

Pataliputra, changed into Patna, which both in situation and name, agrees better on the whole with the ancient Palibothra than either Prayaga or Canyacuvja, *Sir W Jones.*

Late inquiries made on the spot, have, however, brought out this very interesting discovery, that a very large City, which anciently stood on, or very near the site of Patna, was named Patelpoot-her (or Pataliputra, according to Sir W. Jones,) and that the river Soane, whose confluence with the Ganges is now at Moneah, 22 miles above Patna, once joined it under the walls of Patelpoot-her. *Major Rennell's Memoir, &c.*

Such are the accounts of this renowned City as given by established Writers. It is here brought under one view for the satisfaction of the curious reader.

PANDIONIS REGIO, a district of Hither India, on the Sinus Argaricus. *Ptolemy.*

PATTALA, the country which the river Indus encloses in the form of the Greek letter △ Delta, but it is much larger than the Egyptian Province of the same name, for the two mouths of the Indus are about eighteen hundred furlongs distant from each other, and so much is the extent of the Island of Pattala along the Sea Coast. *Arrian.*

PEUCELAS, a large and populous City of the Assaceni, not far from the Indus, on the west side. *Arrian.*

Is was here Alexander's bridge was made for the Passage of his army over the Indus. The City is named Peucolaitis according to *Strabo.*

PLYCERIUM, a town of Hither India, situate on the Choaspes, which runs into the Sophen.

Strabo. Macbean's Ancient Geography.

PTARENUS, a river of Hither India, which falls into the Indus at no great distance from the Saparnus. Arrian makes an observation on the Ganges and the Indus, in nearly the following words: "It is no wonder that the Iser and the Nile, if their streams were joined, cannot be compared to the Ganges and the Indus, when those Queens of Rivers receive so many tributary waters, most of which are navigable.

RANGAMATI, the ancient Rangamriticæ, or Rangamar, celebrated for the finest spikenard.

Sir W. Jones.

RANGAMATTY, a town in Bengal, with a celebrated pagoda, 128 miles N. N. E. Moorshedabad, and 260 E. Patna. *Cruttwell's Gazetteer.*

RHIZOLA, a port on the East side of Taprobane. *Ptolemy.*

SABÁLASSA, one of the seven mouths of the Indus, and the sixth in order, reckoning eastward. *Ptolemy.*

SABI, a district of Hither India, to the East of the Indus, toward its mouth. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

SABISSA, a mountainous country in India.

SABRACÆ, a powerful people of Hither India, lying to the East of the Indus, and south of the confluence of the Indus and Hypasis.

Macbean's Ancient Geography.

SACALA, a country wholly uninhabited, from whence *Nearchus*, Alexander's admiral sailed and passed between two rocks so contiguous, that the coast stretched both in the passage; it lies in Gedrosia, on the coast between the Indus and the river Arbis.

Arrian.

SADA, a town of the Regio Arientes, in Farther India on the coast beyond the mouth of the Ganges, with a river called Sadus. *Ptolemy.*

SALÆ, the inhabitants of Taprobane are thus called. *Ptolemy.*

SAMANÆI, Mr. Macbean on the authority of Porphyry terms those people to be a branch of the Gymnosophistæ of India, but opposite in sentiments to those called Brachmans.

SAPARAGES, the fifth mouth in order of the Indus eastward. *Ptolemy.*

SARAGA, a town of the Sinæ or Siamese, the most eastern town, all beyond being unknown, whose longitude, is 180° and S. latitude 4° according to *Ptolemy.*

SINÆ, the Chinese according to some writers and the Siamese according to others.

SINDOCANDA, a town of Taprobane. *Ptolemy.*

SINTHUM OSTIUM, the second mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the west. *Ptolemy.*

SOBANNUS, a River of the Farther India, running through the country of the Lestæ, robbers or pirates; some take it to be the Menam river of Siam, others Mecon, a river running through Cambodia.

Macbean's Ancient Geography.

SOLIS INSULÆ, thought to be the Cory of Ptolemy.

SOLIS PORTUS, a port of the island of Taprobane. *Ptolemy.*

SRIHAT or Siret, the Serricæ of Elian, where the fragrant essence extracted from the Malobathrum, called Sadah by the Persians, and Tejpatra by the Indians, was carried by the Persian gulph to Syria, and from that coast into Greece and Italy.

Sir W. Jones.

SUPARA, a town of Hither India beyond the mouth of the Indus, which Ptolemæus takes to have been the Ophir of Solomon.

Macbean's Ancient Geography.

TAPROBANE, is universally allowed to be the modern Ceylon, and as this terrestial Paradise—this Queen of islands is now under the imperial sway of Britain, I will endeavour to bring under one view the several account of this rich and famous island.

Bochart and other Orientalists suppose it to be the Ophir of Solomon. It is called Serendib by the Arabians.

The island according to Diodorus Siculus was discovered by Jambulus. This young Grecian in travelling through Arabia fell into the hands of robbers, from whom he was taken by some Æthiopians, and carried into the maritime parts of Æthiopia from whence he was transported to Ceylon. After seven years Jambulus left Ceylon, and in a four months voyage arrived in the fandy shallows of India.

He was carried by the Indians to the King of the country called Palibothra, many days journey from the sea. The monarch kindly received him, as he had a love for the Grecian sciences and the liberal arts. Jambulus finally returned to Greece, committed the account of his adventures to writing and thus informed the Grecians of things before unknown.

Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 2.

Pliny, who wrote about one hundred and ten years after Diodorus Siculus, informs us that Taprobane was at first considered as a second world; but, Alexander's admiral first discovered it to be an island. In the time of Claudius Cæsar the island came to be better known, as ambassadors came from thence to that Emperor. According to their account the island contains five hundred great towns; Palæsimundum was the principal city and the royal residence, a lake of 270 miles in circumference was within the island, from whence issued two rivers, viz. Palæsimundus, which passed near the Capital; and Cydara, which flowed toward the North, or part of the island next India. The extreme Northern part of the island was called Colaicum from whence it was four days sail to India; and the Palæsimundus lay in the centre of the island. The ambassadors reported there was more riches in their island than in all Rome.

Pliny Lib. 6.

Though Ceylon is generally looked on to be the old Taprobane, upon account of its longitude and situation, in respect to Cape Comorin agreeing well enough to that assigned to Taprobane by Ptolemy, yet for as much as Ptolemy places Taprobane under the equator and reaching thence to 12° 30 N. latitude, and 2° 30 S. thence of the equator, which situation doth by no means agree to that of Ceylon, but doth in some measure to that of Sumatra, and almost exactly to that of the Maldive Isles; hence, some learned men conceive Taprobane to be Sumatra; others the Maldive Isles, which they suppose formerly to have been one continued isle. But in all probability they were then as now, being the 1278 Isles mentioned by Ptolemy lying before Taprobane, the latitude and longitude there assigned to them suiting well enough to the Maldive Isles. Not

to add; that the Maldive Isles lie West of Cape Cory, whereas Ptolemy makes Taprobane lie East of it. And here after all, by way of confirmation of the opinion generally received, it may not be useless to observe that as Ceylon is now a days, so Taprobane was formerly remarkable on account of its elephants, as appears from Dionysius's Periegesis, &c.

Wells's Ancient Geography.

Taprobane, the largest and noblest island in the Indian Sea, not inferior to Britain in extent, situate between the Sinus Colchicus and Argaricus. Whether a large island or the first part of another world, as Hipparchus calls it, is a doubt with Mela. But most writers prior to him, made no manner of doubt about its being an island, as Strabo, Dyonisius, Periegetes and Pliny, though posterior to Mela, observes that Alexander's expedition confirmed it to be an island, though before that time taken for another world, and under the Emperor Claudius, the Ambassadors, who came to Rome from Taprobane removed every doubt. It was also called Palæsimundi Insula, and the last name given it by the ancients was Salice; the people called Salæ. It is now generally allowed to be the island of Ceylon; situate between seventy eight and eighty two degrees of East longitude, and between six or ten degrees of North latitude. *Macbean's Ancient Geography.*

TYNA, a river of Hither India, running into the Indian ocean, between the Indus and the Ganges. *Ptolemy.*

XATIS, a free people of India, who voluntarily surrendered to Alexander. They dwelt on the Indus. *Arrian.*

XOBRACE, a town of Hither India to the East of the Indus. *Ptolemy.*

ZABAB, an island near Taprobane. *Ptolemy.*

ZARADRUS, a river of Hither India, to the East of the Indus. *Ptolemy.*

TABLE XII.

THE APOSTLE OF INDIA.

FRANCIS XAVIER, born in the Castle of Xavier, in Navarre, on the 7th of April 1506. Died on the 2d of December 1552, aged 46 years; ten of which were spent in the Indies. His body was interred in Sancian, without any ceremony, in a Coffin filled with quick lime, it was taken up some months after, and carried to Malacca, and from thence transported to Goa, and deposited in the chapel of the church of St. Paul, with great pomp and solemnity.

THE POET OF INDIA.

LUIS DE CAMOENS, born in Lisbon 1517. Died in an Hospital 1579.

THE HISTORIAN OF INDIA.

ROBERT ORME, born 1728. Died 1801.

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Hawkesworth, John
The Indian chronologist